

Increasing cloudiness, followed by snow late tonight or Thursday; slowly rising temperature; moderate easterly winds, increasing Thursday.

SENT TO PRISON

FOR LIBELING KING

Brief But Notable Trial Clears King George of Charge of Bigamy

LONDON, Feb. 1.—In one of the shortest but most notable trials in many years, today a special jury before Lord Chief Justice Alverstone cleared King George of imputations against his personal character by finding Edward F. Mylius guilty of circulating a libel. Mylius was sentenced to one year's imprisonment.

Mylius was charged with distributing in England copies of the Liberator, a Paris publication edited by Edward H. James, and in which it was alleged that his majesty, while prince of Wales, had contracted a morganatic marriage with the elder daughter of Admiral Sir Michael Seymour at Malta in 1850.

The crown called the admiral as a witness, and he testified that the daughter in question, now the wife of Captain Napier of the British navy, had never seen his majesty until 1898. His only other daughter died in 1856. The king had not visited Malta since his daughter's death there and the younger daughter had never spoken to him.

Mylius had no counsel looking after his own defense. He defended chiefly on the assertion that private papers that might be used against him had

been unlawfully seized and he demanded their return. This was refused.

The defendant also sought to have the king subpoenaed as a witness, but Chief Justice Alverstone declared that the defendant knew perfectly well that under the constitution his majesty could not be present.

STORY OF THE TRIAL

LONDON, Feb. 1.—The trial of Edward Mylius, who is charged with circulating in the Liberator a defamatory libel against King George, was begun before Chief Justice Alverstone.

The Liberator is a small sheet published in Paris. Its editor was Edward H. James, who was formerly a legal practitioner in the United States. A copy of this paper circulated in this country contained alleged seditious statements and reviled the story, which the archbishop of Canterbury once denied from the pulpit, to the effect that his majesty, while Prince of Wales, contracted a morganatic marriage with the daughter of a British admiral at Malta.

It is assumed that the government took this unusual step in bringing the present proceedings, less to punish the

order that the defendant may see him; and, thirdly, because there is no proof that the prosecutor is at present alive.

Chief Justice Alverstone replied:

"That has already been the subject of an application before me and you know perfectly well that the king cannot be here."

Sir Rufus then opened the prosecution.

He said that the alleged libel attacked the king's honor and was intended to lower him in the estimation of right-minded citizens. The libel he said was of the grossest character and charged his majesty with having contracted a shameful marriage at Malta in 1850 with the daughter of Admiral Sir Michael Seymour, by which there had been an offspring; that his majesty had "touly abandoned" this lady in order that he might marry the princess.

The charge had been repeated thrice.

First on Nov. 29 last, in an article entitled, "Sacrificed Bigamy," which said:

"We were offered a spectacle of immorality in its sickly, honest, non-strenuous. The king had committed the crime of bigamy with the complicity of the prelates of the Anglican church. He has a superfluity of wives like a sun."

Raising his voice and with a dramatic gesture, the attorney general exclaimed:

"I tell you at once that there is not the faintest vestige of truth in these statements."

After producing letters showing Mylius' connection with Editor James, Sir Rufus said that he regretted the disadvantages which his majesty suffered in not being able, under the constitution, to appear in court and deny these allegations under oath. This was an absolute incapacity which the king could not waive at will. However, the officers of the crown were in a position to establish beyond doubt the falsity of the accusations. The king, he continued, was not at Malta in 1850. He was never there after 1858 until some years after his marriage to Queen Mary. The attorney said that Admiral Seymour would be called as a witness and it would be shown that neither his daughter, Mrs. Napier, the wife of a naval officer, and to whom it was alleged the king had been married, nor her sister, who is dead, ever went to Malta before 1883, after the king had married Princess Mary of Tech.

Sir Rufus concluded by stating that the suit against Mylius had not been brought to protect the monarchy, but that the protection of the court had been sought for the king as a man, a husband, and a father.

After formal evidence concerning the arrest of Mylius had been introduced, Admiral Seymour stepped briskly to the witness box. He testified that he

had had only two daughters. The elder was born in 1871 and married Captain Napier in 1899. The other daughter was born in 1872 and died in 1895. Both remained with him in Malta during the years 1883-95, while he was commander in chief of the Mediterranean squadron. The younger daughter had never married. The king, he said, never was at Malta while he and his daughters were there.

The second daughter had never spoken to his majesty and, in fact, had never seen him, except, possibly, at a garden party at Malta, shortly after his marriage with Queen Mary.

As to his elder daughter, Sir Michael said that she might have seen Prince George when he was a cadet on the training ship Britannia in 1858. It was possible that she had seen him at court, but certainly she had never spoken to him until 1898, when the witness was commander in chief at Portsmouth and was visited by Prince George.

Admiral Seymour was followed in the witness box by his daughter, Mrs. Napier. She testified that she married Captain Napier in 1899 and had never been married previously.

She had seen the king when he was a cadet on the training ship Britannia in 1878, when she was seven years of age. She had seen him again at Portsmouth in 1898, and also at a garden party in 1903, but not to speak to him. Her first visit to Malta was five months after King George and Queen Mary were married.

The witness' three sons were also called and all swore that neither of their sisters had been at Malta previously.

Books of the admiralty were placed in evidence to prove that the prince of Wales had not held an appointment of any ship which went to Malta and they showed that no one by the name of Seymour had been married there between 1850 and 1903. This closed the case for the prosecution.

Mylius did not cross examine any of the witnesses.

The funeral of the late William K. Fairbanks, agent of the local plant of the Bigelow Carpet Co., took place at noon today, the services being held in the chapel of Mt. Auburn cemetery in Cambridge. Mr. Fairbanks died at a Brookline hospital and the remains were not brought to this city.

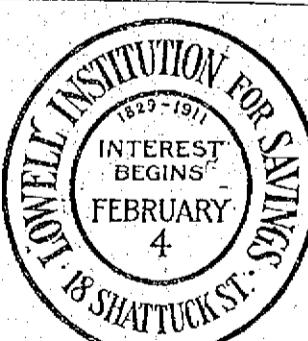
The big plant of the Carpet company shut down at 11:45 this forenoon in memory of the deceased, resuming operations at the regular time this afternoon.

Joseph F. Egan and John F. Egan, of Auburn street, will leave today for Los Angeles, California.

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FEBRUARY 11

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NIGHT EDITION A BIG EXPLOSION

Many Persons Were Injured in Jersey City

JERSEY CITY, Feb. 1.—A violent explosion shook the downtown district of Manhattan shortly after noon today, broke windows of office buildings in all directions over a wide radius and caused intense excitement in the financial and mercantile section.

The explosion apparently occurred in the vicinity of the Standard Oil Co. property at Bayonne, N. J., across the Hudson river from New York.

The shock of the explosion caused fire alarms to ring in from various parts of the downtown section and fire apparatus from all the nearby stations was sent scurrying around the district. In a vain search for the scene of the explosion, which was commonly reported at first to be on the lower end of Manhattan island.

The force of the explosion blew out glass windows and doors on a large number of buildings from Cortlandt street down to the Battery. Show windows were shattered and passing pedestrians, covered with broken glass, glass on all sides. Further reports of the scene of the explosion placed it in the vicinity of the Jersey Central piers.

According to these reports the shock was caused by the explosion of a large quantity of powder or dynamite on one

of the Jersey Central piers at this point or of a boat close to the railroad dock there.

Investigation made by the Standard Oil Co. brought the fact that the explosion did not occur on any of its property.

According to the harbor police, the explosion occurred at the coal docks at the foot of Henderson street, Jersey City. The dynamite boat, believed to be the Catherine C., owned by a contracting firm, lying at the slip there, blew up from some unknown cause. The Catherine C. was demolished, the pier was wrecked and many other boats nearby were badly damaged.

Great damage to the immigration station on Ellis Island was caused. Windows all over the island were smashed and many employees were injured by fragments of flying glass.

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The whole front of Henderson's seed store was blown out and many window panes in the Hudson terminal building were shattered. There was much excitement in the tall Singer building. Some people who were in the tower at the time say they felt a perceptible sway. There were no panes broken in the tower, but several windows in the main buildings were blown in. After the shock of the explosion there was a rush for elevators in the Singer building and for a time the cars were taxed to their capacity. A large plate glass window in the Cafe Savoy was blown in and several diners sitting near the front of the cafe narrowly escaped injury.

Police reserves were quickly called in front of many buildings to preserve order and warn pedestrians about broken glass.

The people who witnessed the explosion from windows of office buildings fronting on the harbor say they saw an immense black cloud shot upward to a great height. This cloud reached its height before the crash of the explosion was heard by them. It was most fortunate that no immigrants were being handled at Ellis Island. Three immense holes were torn in the hall where the immigrants are inspected. Each was at least 30 by 15 feet.

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IN LIVELY SESSION

Aldermen Decide Not to Reduce the Water Rates to Consumers

ALDERMAN
BARRETT

ALDERMAN
GALLAGHER

ALDERMAN
DALY

SUPT. THOMAS

CHAIRMAN
VAN TASSEL

SKETCHES OF THE LEADING SPEAKERS ON THE WATER BOARD QUESTION
LAST NIGHT.

Long Discussion Before Vote Was Taken—Water Board Officials Heard—Robert E. Crowley and Stephen Kearney Elected in Non-Concurrence for Supt. of Streets and City Engineer, Respectively

The aldermen met last night and did not adjourn until after the steeple clock had tolled the midnight hour. The elongated meeting was due to discussion on reduction of water bills from 10 to 20 per cent, as proposed by Alderman Barrett, and the proposition was defeated by a vote of 6 to 2.

The crowd that filled the galleries and choked the halls remained until the last gun was fired and the speech-making was accompanied by more or less cheering. President Robert W. Van Tassel and Superintendent Robert J. Thomas of the water department were present and addressed the meeting upon invitation.

The aldermen elected Stephen Kearney city civil engineer in concurrence and Robert E. Crowley was elected superintendent of streets on the part of the board.

On the water board question there was argument after argument and volumes of figures were poured out. It was more or less a case of juggling and so far as the figures were concerned it was impossible to follow them and understand them intelligently. They served the purpose of argument, however, and that's all there was to it.

Alderman Barrett's proposition to increase the reduction on water bills from 10 to 20 per cent was defeated by a vote of 6 to 2. Mr. Barrett and Mr. Daly voting in favor.

Chairman Gallagher called to order at a o'clock and read the call for the special meeting. All members were present. The first business before the board was the drawing of six traverse jurors and the following were drawn by Alderman Towne: Joseph A. McDonald, 402 Mammoth road, provision dealer; Charles F. Richardson, 112 Jenness street, agent; Venant Dantos, 540 Moody street, clerk; Ralph T. Bunker, 46 Fairmount street, merchant; Jeremiah J. Hayes, 65 Walker Street, overseer; William H. Batchelder, 887 Andover street, farmer.

The joint communication from the mayor regarding the death of ex-Mayor George W. Fifield was read and the board voted a committee of two to

draft resolutions and Aldermen Conners and Burns were named. It was also voted that a committee of two be named to attend the funeral of ex-Mayor Fifield, and Alderman Daly and Rountree were selected.

The mayor's communication was read, urging the board to appoint a joint committee to act in unison with the committee of the G. A. R. on the matter of the 13th of April celebration of the 50th anniversary of the march of the Sixth regiment through Baltimore. The board voted a committee of two and Aldermen Barrett and Jodoin were appointed.

The city solicitor, W. W. Duncum, asked by communication that he be authorized to appear before the legislature in advocacy of the bill to permit street railways to carry freight and it was so voted.

Notices of personal injuries were read and referred to the committee on claims.

The mayor's appointment of Dr. Della Bruno, Jr., to the board of health, in the name of the city, was confirmed.

The joint order that the city solicitor be directed to appear before the legislative committee in opposition to Senate Bill 107, concerning the pensions of teachers, was favorably acted upon.

The order, which was laid on the table at the last meeting, whereby the city treasurer should be authorized to borrow \$1,300,000 in anticipation of taxes, was taken from the table and the order was then withdrawn and a new order substituted.

City Treasurer's Statement

Alderman Barrett wanted to know if there were enough unpaid taxes loaned out to real estate owners at six per cent to cover the amount in question. The treasurer said there was, including money on hand at Jan. 1, 1911, the amount on hand being \$100,000.

Alderman Barrett moved that the order be amended to read \$1,200,000.

The Order Amended

Alderman Daly said he had listened to the questions by Alderman Barrett and the answers given by the city treasurer, and as he understood it the city treasurer was authorized to borrow \$1,300,000.

"For several years the temporary loans have been \$1,300,000; before then the loans were \$1,200,000."

"The city is growing and more money

is being spent, and more money is being raised by taxation."

"Money on temporary loans is not borrowed at one time, but only when it is needed."

"All real estate taxes are allowed by law to run two years. In some cities it is the practice to collect taxes very close and allow but one year to be behind, but in this city it has never been the practice to collect so close and as long as the real estate was collected within the two years it has better satisfied the taxpayers and that accounts for the loan being so large."

"It will be impossible to go through the year unless the sum called for is borrowed or unless the taxpayers pay unusually well. If they do then we will not be obliged to borrow only what is needed."

"The taxpayers are obliged to pay the taxes up to the present year. It will cause lots of trouble and the result will be that the majority of them will lose their property as the savings banks will be forced to foreclose loans which they hold on such property, as they do not expect to pay only the 1909 tax and let the 1910 go until next year."

"I would say that at the present time money can be borrowed between three and four per cent, while the taxpayer is paying the city at the rate of six per cent."

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Alderman Daly Quotes Figures

Mr. Daly dealt at considerable length with the sinking fund. He said that he found it rather difficult to obtain any information relative to it, but had succeeded in understanding it fairly well.

"Mr. Daly spoke extemporaneously and the way he handled figures was remarkable. He spoke for more than 15 minutes, dealing almost entirely with

Barrett would embarrass his department and the treasurer allowed that he could get along all right with \$1,300,000."

Alderman Daly then seconded the amendment, and the order as amended was adopted.

President of Water Board

The following communication from Robert Van Tassel, relative to the increased discount on water bills from 10 to 20 per cent, as proposed by Alderman Barrett, was read by the chair:

January 26, 1911.
To the Board of Aldermen of the City of Lowell.

Gentlemen:

In accordance with the order of your honorable body, requesting a statement from the water board as to why a discount of twenty per cent should not be made on the water rates, would respectfully reply that the present income is simply sufficient to meet the expense of operating, maintaining and extending the works and providing for immediate future improvements, such as a new reservoir at a higher elevation to provide better pressure for the Highlands and other parts of the city; a new pumping station at the boulevard wells—a pumping station as the old wooden building now stands as a pumping station is a veritable firetrap and is discreditable to the city.

New and larger mains are required to keep pace with the growth of the city. Large but not least, more wells are urgently needed in order to conserve and improve the boulevard supply. During the last two years the yield from these wells has diminished in quantity considerably, and the quality of the water has also deteriorated. The water served to the people today is not as clear as it was, it contains iron in excessive amount, coloring the water and in many instances making it unsuitable for cooking and laundry purposes.

A discount of twenty per cent would decrease our income about \$23,000.00. The balance to the credit of the department January 1st, 1910, was about \$1,000,000.00, on January 1st, 1911, less than \$2,000.00 (leaving out the unusual amounts paid for old Morris engine and boat premiums). Twenty per cent discount would thus mean a deficit of at least \$20,000.00 providing our expenditures were not reduced. Now, as to that matter, there are certain fixed expenditures, viz., Principal and interest payments, fuel, for pumping, for the water will have to be pumped—piping, hydrants, meters, etc., known as water work supplies, that cannot be bought any cheaper. This leaves the pay roll and salaries to bear the brunt of the decrease necessary to meet the extra discount.

Should this become necessary, it would cause a material reduction in the working force of the department. The work of repairing and renewing required to keep the property of the department in effective condition would suffer. The service of the department in attending the complaints of the water takers would be impaired. Much of the work of extending mains on new streets and supplying new houses would have to be refused or postponed until another year.

In short, the work of the department would be crippled to a great extent. Water takers to be sure would get cheaper water, but it we mistake not they would prefer good water and prompt service to cheap water and poor service, and we submit to your judgment whether the quality of the water is not of far more importance than the price, especially when the price is not only reasonable but comparatively low.

Water takers are getting now a service for \$6.30 per year—increased water—which some years ago they paid \$12.00 and \$15.00 per year for, on scheduled rates.

Following are the figures for receipts and expenditures for 1910, all they correspond with the auditor's and treasurer's accounts:

Received for water	\$200,511.55
Received for labor and material	23,233.59
Total receipts	
Expended for principal and interest	\$ 68,100.00
Expended for coal	13,501.25
Expended for water works supplies	12,189.55
Expended for pay roll and salaries	103,723.73
Totals expenditures	
Balance January, 1911	\$ 4,547.55
No money is received by the department for interest on sinking fund.	
Total indebtedness on account of water works	\$1,151,200.00
Total sinking fund	625,373.04
Net indebtedness	525,826.96

Should the department have a surplus, it could be used to advantage as a depreciation fund for renewal purposes, thereby saving interest payments on loans such as new pump plant.

Robert W. Van Tassel, President Lowell Water Board.

Alderman Flanagan was called to the chair and Alderman Gallagher took the floor. He spoke in support of his motion that the action of the board at a previous meeting favoring the 20 per cent discount be reconsidered.

Against the Reduction

Mr. Gallagher said that the figures presented by Mr. Barrett at a previous meeting were correct as far as they went, but that they did not go quite far enough in order to do justice to the water department.

He said he favored reconsideration, because he had gone into the matter more thoroughly and there was no desire, he said, to do injustice to any department. Alderman Barrett's figures showed that in 1900 there was a profit of \$80,000 in the water department, whereas when all charges on the expense account were added, there was an actual deficit of \$30,000.

The per capita payment for water was therefore \$3.69 in 1900. Instead of 25 cents, as quoted by Alderman Barrett, using the water takers as a basis instead of total population, the per capita was quite different. In speaking of the debt and sinking funds, Alderman Gallagher declared that the shoveling was good. He suggested that the sinking fund tax levy of \$16,000 be put on the water department instead of on the tax levy. He figured that the discount increase plan would entail embarrassment to the department, therefore he favored reconsideration.

Alderman Daly said it was not at all surprising that difference of opinion should result in such matters as the one in question. He said he was willing to admit that when he voted for the 20 per cent discount he was not thoroughly acquainted with the subject, but he recognized the popularity of the movement and realized the advantage to the water takers of the increased discount.

Alderman Daly Quotes Figures

Mr. Daly dealt at considerable length with the sinking fund. He said that he found it rather difficult to obtain any information relative to it, but had succeeded in understanding it fairly well.

"Mr. Daly spoke extemporaneously and the way he handled figures was remarkable. He spoke for more than 15 minutes, dealing almost entirely with

figures, and no one did he refer to a

others, who had given of their time and their best judgment to the establishment of one of the best water works systems in the country.

"The water department of Lowell," he said, "is giving to the consumers of Lowell as pure water as can be found in this part of the country and at a comparatively small cost."

Mr. Thomas gave a very interesting history of the Lowell Water department and as to the 20 per cent reduction he said that could be brought about only by stripping the pay roll; by reducing the number of employees, and that he said, would surely embarrass the department and reduce its efficiency.

"We could buy out brass cheaper than we can make it," he said, "but we can make better brass than we can buy, and we are employing Lowell labor."

Mr. Barrett asked Mr. Thomas if he ever had any experience in water works before he became superintendent of the water department of Lowell.

Mr. Thomas said he worked on the tunnel as a boy when the water works were being built.

Mr. Barrett asked him if he had any actual experience in the business before he was hired by the water department.

"I was not hired," said Mr. Thomas, "I was elected by the city council, and I never asked alderman or councilman to vote for me, either."

Relative to the use of the Cook wells, Mr. Thomas said that the Lowell water board had not condemned the wells and that they were being used occasionally when required. Mr. Thomas said that the state board of health ordered the Lowell water board not to use the Cook wells for more than two or three months at a time because of the danger of lead poisoning.

Water from the Cook wells has such action on lead pipes as to render it dangerous; providing the wells are used more than three months in the year. He said the expert from the state board of health explained that lead poison is accumulative and while one might not feel its effects in two or three months, it would cause sickness that might result in death if continued.

The state board of health reported 46 cases of such poisoning attributed to the Cook well water. He said the water department had not the slightest intention of abandoning the Cook wells.

Mr. Thomas also spoke of the need of new wells. He corroborated the statement of Mr. Van Tassel to the effect that the old wells are deteriorating and that it is absolutely necessary that more land should be provided for new wells. This recommendation, he said, came primarily from the engineers of the state board of health and these same engineers recommended the land opposite or nearly opposite the land now occupied by wells on the boulevard.

Mr. Thomas thought that at least 300 new wells would be necessary within a year or two, in order that the old wells might be rested, so to speak, and the supply kept pure.

Apportionment Voted Down

The voting then came on the reconsideration, and it was voted, 6 to 2. The amendment was killed by the same vote, and the original order for 10 per cent discount passed.

The claim of E. W. Clark for damages to hedge was received and referred to the committee on claims.

Notices of suits were read and referred. The board concurred in the motion of the committee to request the appropriations committee to make its appropriations to consider providing certain sums for the holiday celebration.

A petition for the paving of Gorham street from Tower's corner to Davis square was presented and it was sent down for concurrence.

To concur in the common council order for the 19th of April committee, which had already been acted upon by the aldermen, was rescinded, and the council's order was adopted, and the aldermanic committee appointed stands the same.

For City Engineer

A vote for city civil engineer was taken, and it resulted in the choice of Stephen Kearney, who had five votes to four for George Bowers. Alderman Toupin cast the decisive vote.

For Stephen Kearney: Alderman Barrett, Conners, Daly, Flanagan and Toupin.

For George Bowers: Aldermen Burns, Gallagher, Jodoin and Rowntree.

Adjourned at 12:15.

The Common Council

The common council met last night and adjourned without taking any action on the death of Hon. George W. Fifield, though Mayor Meehan had sent a joint communication asking that suitable action be taken. There was considerable criticism of the council's failure to take action on the death of the ex-mayor.

It was a special meeting of the council and it lasted but a few minutes. President Elliott was absent on account of illness, and Councilman Bartlett called to order. After the call for the special meeting was read, Councilman John Jacob Rogers nominated Herbert L. Chapman for president, and the choice was unanimous.

It was referred to the wooden shed about the new pump in the boulevard, and said that a fireproof house should be built there. He said the department was in need of a more modern reservoir divided into two sections, so that one side could supply the demand, while the other side was being cleaned.

"The state board of health," he said, "has advised us to acquire all the land we can for new wells. It is going to be necessary for the city of Lowell to continue to drive new wells."

STILL MISSING

No Clue Yet to Dorothy Arnold

NEW YORK, Feb. 1.—Seekers of Dorothy Arnold, the missing heiress, have turned to the old world for a possible solution of her disappearance, despite the oft-repeated declaration of Francis R. Arnold, the girl's father, that he believes she is dead.

This, the fifty-first day of the young woman's absence, finds Mrs. Arnold, her mother, somewhere in Europe, just where Mr. Arnold's lawyers decline to say, except that she is with friends. They admit that she is the heretofore unidentified woman who called with John Arnold upon George S. Griscom, Jr., at Florence, Italy. They assert, however, that Miss Dorothy has not been found and that they have no clue as to her whereabouts.

LIEUT. RODGERS

Carried Up by Man Raising Kites

SANTA BARBARA, Cal., Feb. 1.—Lieut. John Rodgers was lifted 400 feet from the deck of the cruiser Pennsylvania yesterday by man-raising kites. The warship was steaming 12 knots against an eight-knot breeze at the time, and Rodgers, suspended from the kite cable, 100 feet astern, made observations and camera views for 15 minutes. He signaled the results of his observations to the officers of the ship. The altitude attained is said to be a record for man-lifting kites. The officer was carried up by a train of 11 kites.

BODIES RECOVERED

OF MEN WHO MET DEATH IN CAISSON IN RIVER

NEWARK, N. J., Feb. 1.—The bodies of the ten negro workmen who met death in a caisson at the bottom of the Passaic river were recovered to day. The prosecutor is satisfied that the men met death as a result of carelessness on the part of one of their number.

Robert Molvin, superintendent of the bridge building job, directed the work of pumping the water from the caisson and recovering the bodies. After examining the broken apparatus he said that the pin of a clutch used to haul up a loaded bucket from the caisson to the platform had not been properly adjusted. Because of this he says the pin bent and the bucket fell. The bucket crashed through the compressed air gates and water flooded the caisson, drowning the workmen like rats in a trap.

The workmen, it is believed, were residents of this city and New York.

Every Woman Loves to Stretch a Dollar

Is there any better or easier way than

Buying on Credit?

It's a way that has solved many a hard pressed woman's garment needs. Can you not try it?

\$15 Coats at \$7.98

Black, blues and mixtures make a choice of exceptional merit. Many styles in every size to please the particular woman as well as her friend—not so exacting.

SUITS

For the CHILDREN \$1.98

Caesar Misch Store
ALEXANDER STRAUSS
220 CENTRAL STREET



NOTICE
To All Persons Who Use Scales or Measures.

In compliance with the law, the sealer of weights and measures will be at 64 Railroad street daily during the month of February, and on Tuesdays thereafter, for the purpose of testing and sealing all scales, weights, measures and bottles, without charge.

JOHN W. STOTT,
Sealer of Weights and Measures.

64 Railroad Street, Lowell.



SWEPT AWAY BY THE LOW PRICES



The balance of our stock, together with 200 Coats, Suits and Dresses, from one of New York's leading makers at a mere fraction of their original value

Sale Starts Thursday at 9.30 O'Clock

It has been a big task to get ready. Be on hand, Note the time. The prices only reduced, never the quality

READ ABOUT SUITS!

READ ABOUT COATS!

Free

\$12.00, \$15.00 and \$18.00

Suits at \$6.90

25 in the lot.

\$20.00, \$25.00 and \$30.00

Suits at \$10.90

Between cost and selling price on this lot there is a loss of \$600. See what you gain.

50 Coats

Selling to \$15, at

\$5.90

A nice assortment. Each coat less than half price.

100 Coats

Selling to \$20.00. The best all Wool Coats, black, mixtures and navy goods,

\$8.90

ALL WOOL CARACUL COATS

\$5.90

At This Sale

\$1.25 HEATHERBLOOM PETTICOATS, This Sale

79c

This Sale Marks a Record for Low Prices—Our Orders are More the Goods—Cost Not Once Thought Of in Marking Down the Goods

FURS, FUR COATS and MARABOUS

MARABOU SCARFS

\$2.95

MUFFS

\$3.98

These are \$6 and \$7 values. Black and Natural.

\$10 FOX MUFFS

\$5.90

\$7.50 BELGIAN CONEY MUFFS

\$3.90

\$27.50 CONEY COATS

\$19.90

\$35 CONEY COATS

\$29.90

All our Black Russian Pony Coats

\$50.00

Some were \$75 and \$87.50.

1 \$100 SABLE SQUIRREL COAT

\$69.90

1 \$200 JAP MINK COAT

\$110.00



WAISTS

200 dozen Waists going at next to nothing in prices at this sale.

\$5.00 VYELLA FLANNEL

\$1.98

\$6.00 MESSALINE WAISTS

\$2.97

25 DOZEN PURE LINEN WAISTS, \$2 and \$2.50 quality

\$1.27

10 DOZEN ODD AND SOILED \$2.00 WAISTS

60c

Very Special

\$6.00 SLIP-ON RAIN COATS

\$2.90

321 Coats, All the Maker Had.

20 DOZEN WAISTS, Dark Colors

29c

All Our Children's Coats

\$1.98, \$2.98 and \$3.98

Some were \$10.00.

All Our Misses' Coats at

\$3.98, \$5.98 and \$8.98

Some were \$15.00.

All Our Junior Coats

\$4.98, \$5.98 and \$7.98

\$5.00 Silk Taffeta Petticoats

\$2.47

\$6.50 Persian Petticoats

\$3.49

200 Costumes and Dresss

5.93 and 10.93

Fine Serges, Panamas, Messaline and Taffeta Dresses, 25 Dresses in the Lot.

\$3.49

\$3 and \$4 Sweaters

\$1.90

Prices that you will not duplicate again

SKIRTS

800 SKIRTS are going at these prices. Not one will be left Saturday.

200 SKIRTS in All Wool, Panama, \$5.00 and \$6.00 Skirts

\$3.90

100 SKIRTS sold at \$5.00

\$2.90

ONE LOT OF ODD SKIRTS, some were \$3, \$1.67

\$1.70



ALL THAT WE ADVERTISE AND MORE.

NEW YORK CLOAK and SUIT CO.

12-18 John Street

Extra Salespeople
9.30 A. M. Thursday
is the time.

AMERICAN RAILROADS

NEW YORK, Feb. 1.—Both criticism and praise was embodied in a statement made by W. M. Aeworth, the English railway economist, on the eve of his departure today for England. Mr. Aeworth has been making a study of American railroads during the last few months, incidentally testifying before the Presidents Railroad Securities Commission. He has made several

previous examinations of American railroads at intervals of two or three years.

The principal defect that Mr. Aeworth mentions in the American railroads is management "for in the centralization of the administrative power in headquarters offices in Chicago and New York which, while tending doubtless to efficiency and economy, is responsible in some degree for the present strained relations between the railroads and the public."

Mr. Aeworth is of the opinion that the skeletons in the railroad cupboards have all been buried and that now the roads "would do well to open their cupboards and let the public see how sweet and clean they are."

In actual economy of operation, Mr. Aeworth thinks the American railroads are first in the world, and he expresses surprise at the space given by newspapers to criticism of railroad efficiency.

"In the number of tons per car per train," he says, "in the fullest utilization of locomotives in the obtaining of the greatest measure of result for each unit of expenditure, they are not equalled by the railroads of any other nation." He believes railroads in this country have reached a higher standard in international comparison than farmers or government, and that under greater difficulties.

He dwelt upon the enormous amount of money that must be spent upon American railroads in view of the facts that facilities must be increased at least 50 per cent, every ten years during which period he believes the traffic substantially doubles. Most of

FRANKIE BURNS
MAY MEET DIGGER STANLEY AGAIN

ELECTROCUTED
NEGRO PAID DEATH PENALTY
FOR MURDERING A WOMAN

DANNEMORA, N. Y., Feb. 1.—Samuel Lord, negro, was electrocuted in Lincoln prison this morning for the murder of Captora Ashe, a colored woman with whom he was living at Brown's station, Ulster county. Ford was convicted on circumstantial evidence. He went to his death calmly and without confessing. The current was turned on at 6:05 a. m. and after three shocks in quick succession he was pronounced dead.



OUR BIG MAMMOTH 30 DAYS ADVANCE SALE OF
Spring Wall Papers and Mouldings

Began this morning at 8.30 o'clock, 200,000 rolls of the Choate New Wall Papers from over 20 of the largest wall paper mills in this country and Europe will be marked down close to HALF PRICE, for the next 30 days, also 100,000 feet Artistic Room Mouldings at 1/2 to 1/3. Wall Papers, 1/2c to \$1. Samples cheerfully given.

NELSON'S DEPARTMENT STORE

See Windows

Wall Paper Manufacturers' Exchange.

Biggest Distributors of Wall Papers in Lowell.

NOTICE
Any and all prospective Democratic Candidates are hereby notified that the time for filing their candidacy will expire on next Sunday, February 5. Committee meeting at J. J. Kiernan's store in Colinsville on that date.

Democratic Town Committee,
JOHN J. KIERNAN, Chairman.
MOSES L. DAIGLE, Secretary.

Sealer of Weights and Measures.

64 Railroad Street, Lowell.

4
GARDNER-KLAUS**Big Bout in Boston Last Night
Was Called a Draw**

BOSTON, Feb. 1.—Jimmy Gardner of about the ring, and though Gardner Lowell and Frank Klaus of Pittsburg would pepper him with the left and right, still he managed to get in some stiff blows with both hands on Gardner's face, jaw and body.

In the last two rounds Gardner again showed his old form, and in the 11th his left was continually landing on Klaus' face and often in the wind, while the right frequently landed against Klaus' jaw and face.

In the last round Gardner changed his style of countering. He met most of Klaus' rushes with left hooks on the wind, and often followed with the right on the face or jaw.

The referee declared the bout a draw. The preliminary between Young McDonough of Manchester and Peck LaFavour of Brockton was about one of the hottest seen at the club for a long time. McDonough earned the award, and he got it.

Kid Thomas of Lawrence won the decision over Hopper Denis of Charlestown in their six-round bout.

Young Kenney of Weymouth was declared the winner over Jim Powers of South Boston in their six-round bout.

The program for next Tuesday night's meeting includes a 12-round bout between Pal Moore and Matty Baldwin, six-round bouts between Johnny Gallant and Joe White, Heywood Briggs and Joe Brown, J. C. Cole of Greenfield and Young Kenny.

At times Gardner did some rapid work with both hands and in the fourth round he staggered Klaus with a series of fast rights and lefts on the face and jaw. He also made Klaus do considerable missing, but the latter was always boring in, facing with both hands for the body, face and jaw. Gardner blocked and turned himself so at times that some of the punches aimed for the wind landed on his ribs.

The Lowell boxer was not lucky enough to get away from all Klaus' punches, for the Pittsburgh man caught him some stiff rights and lefts on the face, jaw and wind.

The opening round could easily be credited to Klaus, though Gardner started off well if he were going to make it another one-sided affair, but after the Pittsburgher put him down Klaus did enough work to give him the honors in the round.

In the next four rounds Gardner, not displaying the same work he had shown in their other bouts, outscored Klaus by a good margin. Klaus kept forcing Gardner so hard that the latter had to make use of all the knowledge he had of the game to escape hard wallop.

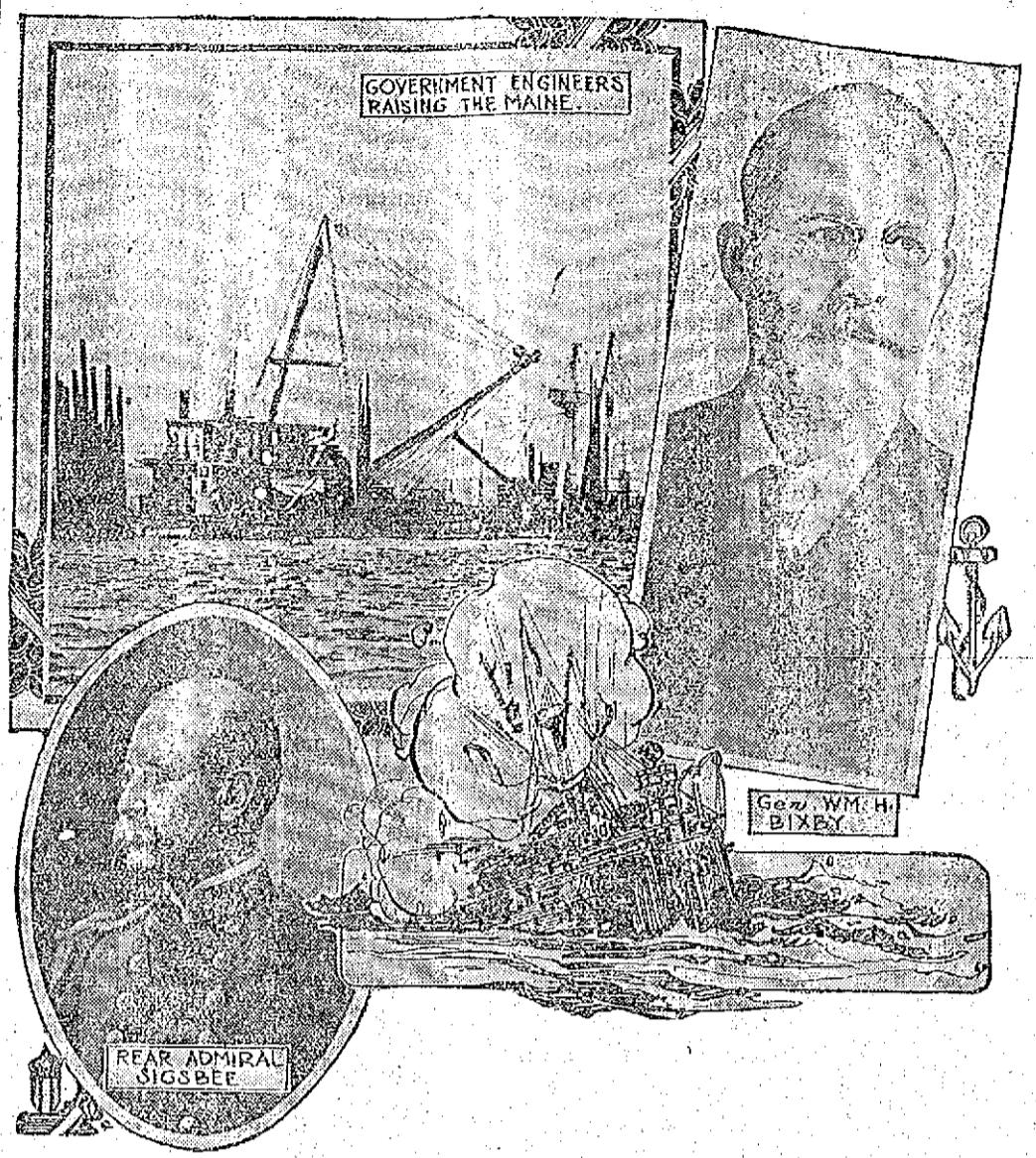
Varied Style of Attack

The Lowell boxer was continually varying his style of attack. First, he would keep shooting out the left straight to the nose or mouth. Other times he would hook the left to the jaw and follow with the right to the jaw or face. He did well in his blocking but some of Klaus' blows managed to land. Quite often he would uppercut with the right or hook it into the wind or the ribs.

From the fifth to the tenth Gardner acted as if he were tired, and while two of those rounds looked like an even thing, Klaus won the honors in the others. He kept following Gardner

ONE OF BRIDESMAIDS AT DECIES-GOULD WEDDING

NEW YORK, Feb. 1.—A bevy of young folks in the families of New York's Four Hundred. Miss Hamilton went to school with Miss Vivian, and has frequently visited her father's estate, Georgian court, at Lakewood, N. J. She is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William A. Hamilton and is a cousin of the bride to be.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT ENGINEERS AT WORK RAISING HULL OF ILL FATED WARSHIP

HAVANA, Feb. 1.—All the officers designated by the United States government to be at the raising of the battleship Maine are now in Havana. It is believed here that the attempt may be made to raise the hull before the date that has been announced to obviate the possibility of an enormous crowd at the ceremony. It was at first said that the Maine could be raised some time this month, but this was later changed, and those in charge of the work said it would not be completed until April. The work has progressed more satisfactorily than the engineers in charge expected, however, although no one outside of the government officials knows just what stage it has reached. From the appearance of the work it would seem as if the cofferdam around the hull is completed and that the pumping is all that remains to be done to expose the wreck. The plan being employed is one devised by the army engineers. A steel caisson was

driven into the hard clay bottom of the harbor, which is about 70 feet below mean tide. The walls of the cofferdam were built along either side of the ship from this caisson until they met at the other end of the hull. This wall was filled with clay from a bar near the wreck to give it sufficient stability to prevent it from being overturned when the water is pumped out. The piling of the walls was driven through 10 to 12 feet of mud and about 13 feet of the softer clay. The steel sheet piling was driven until the steam hammer made no impression, so it is believed that the dam is practically water tight and that the seepage at the bottom will be very slight. When the wreck has been exposed all bodies will be taken out and the one-third of the ship which is a twisted mass of wreckage carefully examined for the cause of the explosion. The rest will be bulkheaded so that it will float, and when the cofferdam is again flooded the Maine will be

driven into the hard clay bottom of the harbor, which is about 70 feet below mean tide. The walls of the cofferdam were built along either side of the ship from this caisson until they met at the other end of the hull. This wall was filled with clay from a bar near the wreck to give it sufficient stability to prevent it from being overturned when the water is pumped out. The piling of the walls was driven through 10 to 12 feet of mud and about 13 feet of the softer clay. The steel sheet piling was driven until the steam hammer made no impression, so it is believed that the dam is practically water tight and that the seepage at the bottom will be very slight. When the wreck has been exposed all bodies will be taken out and the one-third of the ship which is a twisted mass of wreckage carefully examined for the cause of the explosion. The rest will be bulkheaded so that it will float, and when the cofferdam is again flooded the Maine will be

LAWRENCE TEAM**Manager Pieper Likes South Boston Colts**

The Lawrence Eagle is presenting some mid-winter dope on the team. The writer gives a short sketch of the local candidates as follows:

First base is the one position that is troubling Manager Pieper just now.

Grandell Looks Good

One of the most prominent candidates is Grandell of New York. The youngster is regarded as one of the best semi-professional players in Gotham. Yates of Cambridge is also a candidate for the position. Yates, like Grandell, never played professional ball. William Kennedy, captain of the English high school nine of 1910, recently signed a contract and will try for the initial sack.

One position that will be taken care of is second base. The candidates for this job are Billy Phoenix of St. Louis, Duest of Somerville and Frank Flynn of Quincy. Phoenix looks to be the best of the three men. Billy is a graduate of Commonwealth Park, South Boston, and has been in professional ball for the past four years. He played his first professional game under Pieper, who was then manager of the Rockville team of Connecticut.

Phoenix for Second Base

Phoenix was later signed by Waterbury of the Connecticut league, and for two seasons he held down the third corner for the Waterbury team, occasionally playing second base. The seasons of 1909 and 1910 found him playing in the Eastern Carolina league.

Duest, the Somerville youngster who is seeking a job with the Lawrence team, is hailed as a wonder by his friends. Jack Collins, the Newton boy,

who played with the Chicago White Sox last season, recommended Duest to Pieper. Duest last season played in the Queen's county league of Prince Edward Island and led the league with an average of .410. He was the only man in the league that succeeded in hitting above the .300 mark.

Carlstrom for Short

The path between second and third is the one place that Pieper is not worrying over. Louis has but two candidates for the position, but they are two good men. One of them is well known to the fans of Lawrence and they swear by him. He is Carlstrom, the youngster from the Corporation state.

Opposed to Carlstrom for the position is Hilt, the old Connecticut league shortstop. Hilt in 1908 played for the Bridgeport team of the Connecticut league and in 1917 he batted for 250. Hilt faced the opposing pitchers 493 times, he connected for 138 hits and scored 59 runs. The same season Hilt stole 15 bases, batted over 12 sacrifice hits. He connected with the opposing pitchers' curves for 27 doubles, eight three-baggers and five home runs.

Hilt Has Good Record

In 1909, Hilt was one of the stars of the Connecticut league and at the close of the season he was drafted by Philadelphia of the American league, the latter team, however, turned him over to Baltimore of the Eastern league and a broken ankle kept the youngster out of the game. This season, however, Pieper says he will prove to be the fielding and batting sensation of the New England league circuit.

Flynn, Killey and Finley, three candidates for third base, are youngsters of the first water.

Flynn, one of the candidates for the job, is a graduate of the Mill league of Providence and is regarded by the fans of that circuit as a cracking good ball player. He was given a tryout two years ago and last season Billy Hamilton of the Lynn team had him on his staff for two weeks, but failed to give him a chance. Flynn, for the greater part of the season of 1910, played second base for the Fitchburg team and was one of the heaviest hitters on the team. His fielding is his strong point.

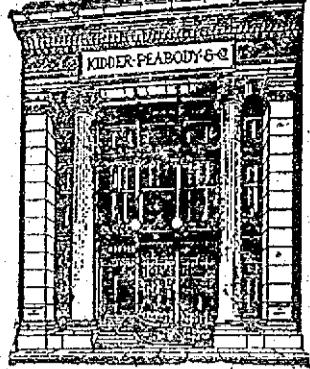
Finley from South Boston

Finley comes from South Boston and for the last few years has played with the fast Bay View A. A. This is his first attempt to break into the professional ranks. Kiley comes from Charlestown and last season played with the Rockland team of the Old Colony league. He is a first class fielder and hard hitter.

Reynolds and Catterson will find plenty of opposition for their jobs in McDevitt, Kennedy, Cobb and Badie. George McDevitt also comes from St. Boston. Last season he was a member of the Dewey's of the Old Colony league and led the organization in hits.

**Bright, Sears & Co.
BANKERS AND BROKERS
Wyman's Exchange
SECOND FLOOR**

At present prices conservative bonds net the investor from 4 to 5 1/4%. We will send a list of such investments on request.

**KIDDER, PEABODY & CO.**

BANKERS

115 DEVONSHIRE STREET
BOSTON

56 WALL STREET
NEW YORK

able speakers will be present to address the gathering and answer all questions relative to the provisions of the charter. William H. Wilson, chairman of the committee of sixty, and William N. Osgood will deliver addresses and answer all questions relative to the charter, no matter from whom they come. Mr. Osgood is one of the most distinguished friends of labor within the state and he is enthusiastically in favor of the new charter. Dr. McAvinue and Lawyer Wm. A. Hogan will also be present and will deliver short addresses. This will be a good opportunity to hear the charter fully explained and there are very few who understand it thoroughly.

William H. Quinn, Harvard. Height 4 feet 3 inches (world's record). Wheelbarrow race, half mile, won by A. Mason, Montreal A. A. Time 2 minutes 20 seconds.

Barrel jumping competition, won by Morris Wood, Long Branch, N. J. Cleared nine barrels.

Half mile professional exhibition race won by Morris Wood, Long Branch, N. J. Time 1 minute 40 2/5 seconds.

440 yards backward race, won by A. Mason, Montreal A. A. Time, 51 2/5 seconds.

Ladies' half mile championship, won by Miss Margaret Graham, Springfield. Time, 2 minutes 13 seconds.

380 yards race, for New England championship, final heat, won by Lot Ross, Toronto, Y. M. C. A. Time, 1 minute 32 2/5 seconds.

One mile race, New England championship, final heat, won by Phil Kearny, St. Nicholas rink, New York. Time, 3 minutes 23 seconds.

Three miles race, for New England championship, won by W. E. Gundersen, Illinois A. C. Time, 10 minutes 38 2/5 seconds.

RECORDS BROKEN

At the Ice Skating Meet
In Boston

BOSTON, Feb. 1.—Two world's records were broken in the first ice skating meet ever held in Boston for the New England championships under the auspices of the International Skating Union at the Boston Arena rink last night. In the 220-yard race Fred J. Robinson of the Toronto Rowing club of Canada bettered his own mark of 19 1/5 seconds by doing the distance in 18 seconds flat. His previous mark was made at Montreal in 1905, and was the world's record.

The second record to go was for the high jump, the best previous mark being 4 feet 1 inch. William H. Quinn of Harvard, after three trials last night, making 4 feet 3 inches. Edmund Lamy, the amateur champion of America, was not present, having been suspended just previous to the meet by the International union, and his entry was eliminated. The summary:

220 yards, final heat, won by Fred J. Robinson, Toronto Rowing club. Time, 18 seconds (world's record).

High jump exhibition, flying start, by

JOHN CUMMINGS

Refuses Offer of a Judgeship

BOSTON, Feb. 1.—The offer of a place on the superior court bench has been declined by John W. Cummings of Fall River. The announcement of Mr. Cummings' refusal to accept the Judgeship was made at the executive department at the state house yesterday. The position was tendered him by Gov. Ross last week. The vacancy on the bench was created by the death of the late Judge Daniel W. Bond of Waltham.

If you want help at home or in your business, try The Sun "Want" column.

WITH LAMY OUT, WHEELER SHOULD MAKE CLEANUP OF SKATERS

MONTREAL, Canada, Feb. 1.—With race at the International outdoor championships in Saranac Lake, N. Y., recently. Wheeler skated a well judged race, timing his sprint well. Lamy was suspended for the balance of the racing season by the International Skating Union of America. In the international half mile championship held here recently Lamy refused to abide by the referee's decision when he ordered the final heat reskated because it was not covered within the specified time limit.

SENSE OF VISION

Produced by Impact of
Ether Waves

Mr. Editor:

The press recently noted the successful operation of stopping a train going at the high rate of speed of 40 miles an hour by electrical power transmitted by wireless. Thus electrical science has achieved another triumph. These results with the wonderful results achieved by wireless telegraphy in the saving of human lives at sea, prompts one to an inquiring mind to wonder what this medium is by which electric currents are carried without visible wire or mechanical means and indicates our lack of knowledge of the nature and properties of the ether, the medium which fills space—the only space which appears empty but space also which appears to be full for the luminiferous ether must undoubtedly penetrate between the atoms—must exist in the pores, so to speak, of every transparent substance, else light could not travel through it.

For more than a century it was supposed that the conveyance of light was all it was capable of. It was known that light was conveyed in the form of waves covering a distance equal to seven times the circumference of the earth every second.

In wireless telegraphy these waves are electrified by successive shocks sent into the air by electrical machines by means of a vertical wire. These waves spread out in all directions and are received by a similar wire at the receiving station.

The interesting feature of this investigation is in the fact that wireless messages are carried by the same medium and at the same rate of speed as light and leads one to the conclusion that vision is analogous in the medium of transmission, the speed and manner of contact. Sight is produced by the impact of successive shocks on the retina of the eye by the light waves just as the vertical wire at the receiving station receives wireless messages by the successive shocks of electrified ether waves. Light according to Sir Oliver Lodge is an electro-magnetic disturbance of the ether.

By invitation one of our local business men appeared before the commission appointed last year by Gov. Draper for the purpose of investigating the cause of the increase of criminals, epileptics, mental defectives, etc., and placed before them the results of his investigation and research.

He claims that many nervous disorders are the result of disturbance in the visual centers of the brain by reason of the eyes not working in harmony and as in wireless messages the receiving instruments must be in tune with the sending apparatus, so must the eyes be in harmony of movement or in tune with the action of light. A displacement of an eye by reason of deficient muscular action throws both eyes out of alignment and as the brain receives the impressions from each eye and fuses the two into one image a lack of harmony results in tax on the brain that must result in more or less mental and functional disturbance.

The facts presented and the evidence of the success of the experiments made lead to the hope that a solution of the problem that has baffled the medical profession as to the cause of many nervous disorders such as insanity, epilepsy, dipsomania, etc., is close at hand and lies in the direction of a better knowledge of the application and action of electrical light waves on the nervous system.

The increase of nervous disorders is thus probably due to the increased use of the eyes in reading and close work and the increased illumination by gas and electric light.

Meleus.

BERNHARDT PLAY

Barred by Philadelphia Police

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 1.—As a result of a protest by clergymen and others, the police department yesterday afternoon issued an order prohibiting the production in this city by Sarah Bernhardt of the religious play "La Samaritaine."

There has been agitation of the subject for some days, and Mrs. Bernhardt, who is filling a week's engagement here, had announced the play for a special matinee today.

MAPLES DEFEATED

BARTLETT SCHOOL TEAM CARIED OFF HONORS

The Maples were defeated last night in a game of basketball by the Bartlett school team. The game was an exciting one, and the score was 13 to 2. The lineup:

Bartletts: Maples: Flynn, if. Qualey, Lambert, if. J. Shugrue, Mochrie, c. Rogers, Peters, w. Shugrue, Leavitt, b. Keyes. Baskets—Peters, 2; Mochrie, Flynn, Lambert, Leavitt and Rogers. Referee—C. Flynn.

PILES BRING DESPAIR

TAKE COURAGE! INTERNAL TREATMENT WILL CURE

Piles make life unhappy and ruin the best disposition. Most sufferers have been bitterly disappointed by many failures to find a cure. A medicine in tablet form, taken internally, that avoids the unpleasant features of ointments suppositories and operations, and cures thoroughly by removing the inside cause is surely worth trying, especially as Carter & Sherburne, Lowell, Mass., and druggists everywhere guarantee it.

Dr. Leomhardt's Hem-Rold costs \$1.00 for a large box—24 days' treatment. Dr. Leomhardt Co., Station B, Buffalo, N. Y. Write for booklet.

WINTER RESORTS

HOTEL CHELSEA, Atlantic City, N. J. Occupying an entire block directly on the ocean front with no obstructions to the view, the hotel is a six-story, six-section, offers the highest standard of hotel excellence in appointments, cuisine and service. 300 luxuriously furnished bed-chambers and suites having private baths (fresh and sea water) attached. Large solarium and music room, also a large sun deck and sun-walk. High class orchestra. Billiards, card room, etc. French chefs, Golf privileges. Auto meets trains. Booklet and terms upon request. Open all year. J. B. Thompson & Co.

Suit and Coat Prices Lower Than You Ever Knew Before

SALE OPENS TOMORROW MORNING

At this time of the year, with every suit department in the city advertising reduced prices, it is well to bear in mind that the lowest advertised prices do not always mean the best bargains.

This department of ours has well earned the reputation of showing the best and most nobby styles in women's wear and at the most reasonable prices on the street this past season.

Now at this Mark-down Sale which we advertise today, these same nobby suits and coats that have been winners all the season through, are

Reduced to About Half the Regular Prices

An announcement like this should bring every woman who is looking for the very best values that money can buy, to our Coat and Suit Department

THURSDAY, FRIDAY AND SATURDAY

EXCLUSIVE MODELS—Only One of a Kind—Half Price and Less

1 Fine Copenhagen Broadcloth Suit. Former price \$50. Now	\$35.00
1 Black Velvet Coat—Size 36. Former price \$37.50. Now	\$19.50
1 Violette Messaline Costume. Former price \$45.00. Now marked	\$19.75

Broadcloth Evening Capes.....Now Half Price

The Bon Marché

DRY GOODS CO.

FURS

Separate Scarfs and Muffs of strictly high grade furs, marked at prices lower than you ever knew reliable furs to be offered at before. Even at these reduced prices our guarantee goes with every piece.

Persian Pav Throw Scarf. Formerly \$9.00. Now marked

\$4.98

Squirrel Tie Scarf. Formerly \$7.50. Now marked

\$1.50

Squirrel Throw Scarf. Formerly \$9.75. Now marked

\$4.98

Japanese Mink Throw Scarf. Formerly \$13.50. Now marked

\$5.98

Genuine Beaver Throw Scarf. Formerly \$6.00. Now marked

\$1.49

Genuine Beaver Throw Scarf. Formerly \$5.00. Now marked

\$3.98

Eastern Mink Scarf. Formerly \$32.50. Now marked

\$14.98

Lynx and Black Wolf Long Scarfs. Formerly \$16.50 and \$19.50. Now marked

\$8.98

Natural Pony Pillow Muff. Formerly \$30.00. Now marked

\$17.98

Blue or Gray Wolf Pillow Muffs

Blue or Gray Wolf Pillow Muffs. Formerly \$18.50. Now marked

\$7.50

Black Pointed Fox Sets. Formerly \$45.00. Now marked

\$25.00

Slip-On Raincoats—Grays and black—rubber outside. Only one to a customer. Formerly \$5.00. Now

\$1.98



FUR COATS

The savings you can make on Fur Prices today are extraordinary even in these days of big mark downs. Buy now for next winter. It is better earning than money in the bank.

36 Inch Coney Coats, black and brown, Skinner satin lined. Formerly \$25.00. Now marked

\$13.98

Full Length Coney Coats, black and brown, choice selected skins. Formerly \$32.50 and \$37.50. Now marked

\$24.98

Black Susslika Coats, pony skin, broadcloth satin lining. Formerly \$37.50. Now marked \$23.50

Black Pony Coats, fine silky skins, brocade satin or old rose Skinner satin lining. Formerly \$49.50. Now marked

\$35.00

Marmot Coats, full length, with beautiful fancy linings. Formerly \$67.50. Now marked

\$49.50

Near Seal Coats, so good it is hard to tell them from the real. Formerly \$80.00. Now marked

\$55.00

Natural Marmot Coats, fine skins, with genuine beaver shawl collar and cuffs. Formerly \$119.00. Now marked

\$79.50

Percaline House Dresses—Two-piece dresses, light and dark percale, small figures and stripes. Formerly 98c. Now

\$5.50

Special Coat Prices

We hardly expect with prices on our Coats such as are advertised today, that we will have any of our Winter Coats to pack away. This is the idea of these remarkably low price marks, and we know the wise ones will be quick to take advantage of the savings offered.

Melton Coats—Good serviceable coats for women and misses; colors black, brown, gray and navy, plaid collar and cuffs. Formerly \$7. Now marked \$3.49

Polo Cloth Coats—Heavy, double faced, in navy, brown and gray, with plaid trimming on collar and cuffs. Formerly \$12.98. Now marked

Caracul Cloth Coats—Full length, lined throughout, fine, lustrous cloth, in sizes 32 and 34 only. Formerly \$15. Now marked

\$9.98

All Wool Coats—About 75 in all, sizes for women and misses; mixtures and a few blacks; some half lined, some lined throughout—with the new shaped collar that buttons high or low. All colors. All new this season. Formerly \$10 to \$15. Now marked

\$7.98

Exclusive Model Coats—All our better grade coats, one and two of a kind, in fine materials, snow flake cloth, checks, boucle, kerseys and double faced goods. All sizes in the lot. Formerly \$20 to \$25. Now marked

\$14.98

Black Plush Coats—Very rich appearance, full length, lined throughout. Formerly \$15 and \$17. Now marked

\$9.75

Caracul Coats—All our best grades, full length, pony skin finish, guaranteed satin lining. Formerly \$17 and \$20. Now marked

\$10.98

Children's Dresses

Buy for now or for Summer that is coming. The prices we mark on our stock of Children's Dresses do not begin to cover the cost of material.

Plaid Dresses—Cotton and wool mixtures, bright plaids, with military effect, and stitched strap down the front; sizes 4 to 14 years. Formerly \$1.25. Now marked

.69c

Cotton Dresses—Sizes 4 to 14. Chambry, ginghams, porcelains, galant cloth. Fine little dresses for the house and for Summer wear. A few sailor suits included in this lot. Formerly \$2.50. Now marked

.98c

Gingham Dresses—A. F. C. Gingham, plaids, hamburg trimmed, sizes 6 to 13. Formerly \$2.00. Now marked

\$1.25

Cashmere Dresses—In colors navy, cardinal and brown. Waist and kiltd skirt, trimmed with soutache braid and Persian ribbon piping, patent leather belt; sizes 6 to 12. Formerly \$3.00. Now marked \$1.98

Children's Suits—All wool serges, in black and myrtle green, coat is lined throughout, gilt buttons, double breasted; sizes 12 to 16 years. Formerly \$10.98. Now marked

\$3.98

MONTREAL BOARD ARTIST IS KNOWN

Opposed to Reciprocity Agreement

He is a Successful Business Man

MONTREAL, Feb. 1.—By a vote of 60 to 44, the board of trade in annual session yesterday passed a resolution declaring against the reciprocity agreement with the United States. The resolution reads in part as follows:

"We hereby record the unalterable opposition of this board to the proposed reciprocity treaty with the United States, which treaty would involve the country in dangers not yet fully realized, and we consider the government should first ascertain the opinion of the whole country on this question and receive a definite mandate thereon before committing it to a change so revolutionary as this reversal of its entire policy, threatening not only the trade, but also the more vital interests of Canada as a nation."

A committee composed of the members of the council and a number of leading members of the board was appointed to wait upon the government and place the resolution before it.

Honored by Women

When a woman speaks of her silent secret suffering she trusts you.

Millions have bestowed this mark of confidence on Dr. R. V. Pierce,

of Buffalo, N. Y. Everywhere there are women who bear witness to the wonder-working, curing power of Dr.

Pierce's Favorite Prescription

—which saves the suffering

from pain, and successfully

grapples with woman's weak

and stubborn ills.

IT MAKES WEAK WOMEN STRONG

IT MAKES SICK WOMEN WELL

No woman's appeal was ever misdirected or her confidence misplaced when she wrote for advice, to

the World's Dispensary Medical Association, Dr.

R. V. Pierce, President, Buffalo, N. Y.

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets induce mild natural bowel movement once a day.

THE LOWELL SUN

JOHN H. HARRINGTON, Proprietor

SUN BUILDING, MERRIMACK SQUARE, LOWELL, MASS.

Member of the Associated Press

THREE DOLLARS PER YEAR. TWENTY-FIVE CENTS PER MONTH

The sworn daily average circulation of The Lowell Sun for the year 1910 was

15,976

Sworn to by John H. Harrington, proprietor, Martin H. Reidy, business manager, and Alfred Pilote, pressman, of The Sun, before me, January 2, 1911. J. JOSEPH HENNESSY, Notary Public.

FIREMEN TO KEEP OUT OF POLITICS

Fire Commissioner Daly of Boston has issued an order prohibiting firemen from taking any part in politics. It is a good idea to prevent firemen and policemen mixing in political fights, because when they are doing so, they are neglecting their duties. The principle of the civil service law operates to make men secure in positions and they do not deserve security, if they go outside to dabble in political conflicts.

FOR THE CITY LIBRARY

City Librarian Chase is anxious that the appropriations committee should deal leniently with the estimates for the library. Every citizen, we believe, has the same feeling in regard to the library. In order to keep the institution up to the high standard which it should always hold, a liberal appropriation is necessary, and we believe that the amount asked by the trustees is not at all extravagant.

GOVERNOR FOSS AND THE GREATER BOSTON

Governor Foss has come out strongly in favor of a Greater Boston to include all the cities and towns within ten miles of the state house. That would, indeed, form a great city, and were the federation effected, Boston would then take her place as one of the greatest cities in the world in point of population as well as in other features. It would seem to be the inevitable destiny of Boston to gather in the surrounding cities and towns that are identified with her industrial and commercial life. It would be a benefit to the cities and towns to be taken in as well as to Boston proper, and it is to be hoped that the change will be effected in the near future.

FOR A REAL UNION SHOP

The shoe workers of Lynn have decided to start a shoe shop of their own. That is a step in the right direction and one that should lead to a better understanding between employer and employee. If the operatives could be given a financial interest in all the shops, they might adopt a different policy. The claim has been made that the manufacturers do not share the profits as they should with their employees. The latter can find just what the profits are, by starting a shop of their own. Let us hope that this new shop will at least settle some of the controversies that have been waged between employer and employee in the city of Lynn, and that it will bring rich returns to the investors.

TO UNITE THE UNION STATIONS

The joint board of metropolitan improvements in Boston has recommended a wide street between the two terminal stations with a tunnel underneath. That would be a unique feature and one which is much needed. At the present time the path between the North and South stations is perplexing to strangers. The proposed improvement will be very expensive, it is true, but it would ultimately be worth all it would cost in the great facility it would offer for rapid transit between the two stations and the spacious thoroughfare ample not only for carriages but for all the pedestrians likely to use it at any one time.

THE LATE GEORGE W. FIFIELD

In the death of Hon. George W. Fifield this city loses one of its most prominent citizens, a successful business man and manufacturer, whose reputation was known throughout the state. He had served as mayor for two years, showing marked ability for directing the city departments on economic lines. But his work was done at all times without any ostentatious display. He was a man of great modesty, and although a good conversationalist, he seldom attempted to make a speech. When he did his remarks were brief, concise and to the point. Mr. Fifield will be missed not only by his close friends but by a number of men to whom he gave steady employment in his business.

MUNICIPAL LIGHTING FOR SCHOOLS

The city of Boston will probably make the experiment of lighting its own schoolhouses. The school buildings are so widely scattered that to connect them all with a central system would require a great deal of line work. The city, of course, has control of the streets and may not mind this feature of the problem; but whether they can produce electricity at a cheaper rate than it can be purchased is another matter that will require considerable experimentation. As a rule, the municipal lighting plants wherever tried in this part of the country have not proved successful, but perhaps Boston can do things that other cities cannot do, and if she undertakes the experiment the other cities of the state will watch its progress with considerable interest.

SPINAL CURVATURE IN SCHOOL CHILDREN

It would seem that some sensational medical inspector is getting in his work in the city of Boston, as it is announced that from ten to twenty per cent. of the school children need treatment for spinal curvature, which would mean that ten thousand children in Boston are suffering from this deformity. The curves are grouped into "weak backs," "curved backs" and "twisted backs." The first two are said to be easily curable by proper treatment, but the third requires special attention for considerable time. If such defects are common to school children it is well, of course, that they should be pointed out, but it is very strange that if so numerous in Boston they were not noticed before. It is stated that the percentage of curves of the spine increase with each year of the school life and that the main causes are malnutrition, faulty hygienic conditions in the homes and clothing, which favors the curved attitude of the body. These matters would naturally suggest a school of gymnastics, by which the body might be kept straight and the spine strengthened. It is also induced by keeping children bent over desks for too long a period, a mistake that is frequently made where the time table of schools encourages very long lessons, during one-half of which the children fall into a state of drowsiness in which they can learn nothing and might as well be at home.

IS SELF SUPPORTING

Cemetery Department on a Sound Footing

Trustees in Annual Report Show Increase of Revenues and Ask That New Land be Purchased for Burial Grounds

The cemetery trustees and Superintendent of Cemeteries Robert J. Gilmore, have submitted to the city council their annual reports as follows:

To the Mayor and City Council:

The trustees of public burial grounds respectfully submit their annual report.

The revenues for the current year show a substantial increase. They are \$10,146.93.

They were, 1909, \$8615.90; 1908, \$8510.50.

The cemeteries are now entirely self-supporting.

The land owned by the city and available for burial grounds will be sufficient for not more than 35 years, if the present death rate and the growth of the city be relied upon for estimates.

Westlawn must furnish the necessary ground. The frontage of Westlawn on the Boston road is insufficient. Additional frontage can now be acquired to advantage. Improvements should be planned for a considerable future.

The trustees join the superintendent in recommending that other property adjoining Westlawn be at once acquired.

The entire cost can be borne by the department, and other improvements continued.

They recommend an ordinance allowing the "cemetery" its revenues.

The salary of the superintendent has been increased from \$1200 to \$1300 per year; the bookkeeper from \$12 to \$13 per week; the regular men, from \$1.75 to \$2 a day.

The trustees believe that the efficiency shown calls for the increase in pay. The employees of the cemetery are a trained crew, and the results obtained on the ground and in the office justify advanced wage.

During the past year no complaints have reached the trustees from lot owners.

The care of lots for hire, formerly conducted by several parties, on a considerable scale, in the Edson Cemetery.

MOST COMMON SKIN DISEASE

A great medical authority says that

eczema is the most important, most annoying and most common of all skin troubles; that one-third of all skin diseases are eczema in some form, and that proper treatment will always relieve and cure it.

Sometimes it is called salt, rheum, moist tetter and various other names.

The best known treatment is to first stop the itching, and then proceed to heal up the sores. That is exactly what Cadum, the new remedy does, and it acts so quickly that relief is felt as soon as it is applied. Try a 10-cent box, and if your trouble is eczema, Cadum will help you immediately.

It is also good for redness, pimples, blisters, rash, scaly skin, roughness, chafings, acne, sores, ulcers, eruptions, hives, tetter, itch, herpes, pruritis, ringworm, etc.

To the Citizens of Lowell:

We have read many letters from reputable physicians reporting remarkable results from treating infectious and feverous conditions with ALLEOTONE.

The standing of the writers of these letters and the nature of their reports convince us that ALLEOTONE is a remedy of unique value, and that its proportion of cures is the highest shown by any treatment.

We heartily endorse ALLEOTONE for treating Colds, Grippe, Sore Throat and all feverous and run-down conditions.

A. W. DOWS & CO.

Coal, Wood and Coke

The best that money can buy at lowest market prices. Telephone your orders here, where your trade will be appreciated. Prompt delivery.

John P. Quinn

Office and Yards, Garham and Dix Sts. Telephones 1130 and 2180; when one is busy call the other.

SPECIALS

Steamed clams, 25c; fried oysters and French fries, 25c; fried clams, and French fries, 25c; Cali and sea sea.

LOWELL INN

Bustest place on Central street

ST. THOMAS' SALVE

—FOR—

Piles, Old Sores and Skin Diseases

—FOR—

At All Up-to-Date Drug Stores

THIRTY-FIVE CENTS

RHODE ISLAND COAL \$7.00 a Ton

Burns as long and freely as Pennsylvania coals and saves you \$1.00 on every ton. See it burning at A. E. O'Hall & Co.'s Store, 26 Merrimack Street.

FOR SALE BY

D. T. Sullivan

Postoffice Avenue

Tel. 1614.

Rheumatism

Rub Well Liniment

WILL CURE YOU

MADE BY EDWARD RILEY

For Sale At

Goodale's Drug Store

217 Central Street

Dwyer & Co.

PAINTERS, DECORATORS AND

PAPER HANGERS

Estimates on all kinds of jobs, large or small, at 47 Andover street.

THE FLOUR



NEVER DISAPPOINTS

GAVE HIS BLOOD

To Save the Life of a Woman

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 1.—Henry P. Brown, Jr., a son of Henry P. Brown, a well known lawyer of this city, and a third year student in the University of Pennsylvania school yesterday permitted nearly a quart of his blood to be transfused into the veins of a middle-aged Italian woman whose husband had refused to submit himself to the operation. It was during a clinic when Vello Davida, husband of the woman refused to allow the physician to cut his wrist for the process of transfusion.

Meantime the woman was growing weaker and the doctors called for a volunteer to save her life. Fully aware of the danger of the operation, Brown permitted a tube to be attached to an artery in his wrist. The other end of the tube tapped an artery in the woman's shoulder. Brown refused to take an anesthetic and lay on the operating table with his arm strapped to the woman until the operation was completed.

GREAT FUND

RAISED FOR ERECTION OF Y. M. C. A. BUILDING

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 1.—The million dollars for which committees engaged in raising funds for new Y. M. C. A. buildings in this city have been striving for the past two weeks, was attained last night several hours before midnight, when the campaign closed. It was announced that a total of \$1,024,663 had been collected.

Shoe Distinction

The style of present day footwear—the class that attaches to it—is traceable to the perfection of Good-year Welt shoemaking machines.

These machines perform every function of manufacture—the cutting of the leather—the stitching—the lasting—the soling.

Their product is recognized as the very best—best in appearance—best in comfort-giving—best in durability. Every conceivable style is produced for men, women and children.

GOODYEAR WELT

is the name of a process by which shoes are made and is not the name of a shoe. Your comfort is assured.

This explains why you don't have to "break in" Goodyear Welts. If properly fitted they can put them on and wear them out of the store.

Five hundred of these strong close stiches are inserted in a minute. Shoddy leather or inferior leather cannot withstand this swift darting needle.

Only fine and flawless leather can be used on the machines that build Goodyear Welts. Then another wonderful machine locks stiches the heavy leather outer sole to this flat welt around the outside of the shoe.

Only fine and flawless leather can be used on the machines that build Goodyear Welts. Then another wonderful machine locks stiches the heavy leather outer sole to this flat welt around the outside of the shoe.

Your name and address brings the Goodyear Welt list. Two other interesting booklets will be sent you, one illustrating the Sixty Machines, the other "The Secret of The Shoe—An Industry Transformed." Write for them.

United Shoe Machinery Co.

Boston, Mass.

USMC

Carroll Bros.

PLUMBERS, STEAM FITTERS AND SHEET METAL WORKERS

36 Middle Street Telephone 1650

BIG SUIT ENTERED PRESIDENT SULLIVAN

Against the Executors of Harriman and Post

TRENTON, N. J. Feb. 1.—Suit was instituted in the court of chancery here yesterday against the executors and trustees of Henry O. Havemeyer and James H. Post, to compel the surrender of \$10,000,000 of common stock of the National Sugar Refining company of New Jersey, or the payment for the same at its face value with interest from 1900.

In case the stock is not paid for the suit seeks the return of \$2,500,000, which has been paid out on the stock in dividends. The action was brought by Nathaniel Tooker and others, preferred stockholders of the National Sugar Refining company.

The bill sets out that in 1900 James H. Post obtained options on the stock of three companies, namely, the New York Sugar Refining company, the National Sugar Refining company, and the Mollehauser Sugar Refining company.

Post purchased 10,000 shares of the National Sugar Refining company, 10,000 of the Mollehauser company, and 6000 shares of the New York company. This stock he turned over to the National Sugar Refining company of New Jersey and was paid therefor \$18,250,000, made up of \$10,000,000 of the common stock and \$8,250,000 of the preferred stock of the National Sugar Refining company of New Jersey.

It is claimed that this preferred stock Post distributed to the persons from whom he purchased the stock of the absorbed companies, and it is claimed that this represented the full value of the stock acquired.

The \$10,000,000 of common stock, it is charged, was given to Post as a gratuity, and it is further charged that in the transaction he was acting as the agent of Henry O. Havemeyer and that immediately upon securing the certificates of this common stock he signed the same in blank and turned it over to Havemeyer. It is claimed also that a knowledge that this common stock was a gratuity was only recently learned by Tooker and his fellow complainants.

If the Havemeyer issue can be cancelled it will release for sale ten millions of common stock which immediately become an asset of the National Sugar Refining company, and this to all intents the same as if a dividend to that amount had been declared, increasing by 100 per cent the value of the present holdings of which the American Sugar Refining company is a quarter owner.

ment on behalf of the American Sugar Refining company describing the suit filed at Trenton yesterday as another step in "radical house cleaning by the new element in the company."

While the suit has been entered in the name of certain stockholders of the National Sugar Refining company, the American Sugar Refining company is the instigator. Its reasons for taking such action are set forth in a statement part as follows:

"It may be recalled that some weeks ago Horace Havemeyer was retired from the board of directors of the American Sugar Refining company, and that this ended the last Havemeyer interest in that organization. Almost immediately thereafter Mr. Havemeyer made formal application to have the whole common stock transferred to the heirs of H. O. Havemeyer. This was followed by a demand for representation on the board of directors of the National company."

The statement describes how H. O. Havemeyer is alleged to have obtained control of the stock in question, and continues:

"Curiously enough, these facts were unknown to the officers of the American company until the filing of the government against that concern some months ago. The investigation of one of Mr. Wickes' assistants laid bare the transaction, and as soon as the necessary papers could be prepared the action was begun. On Jan. 30 the American Sugar Refining company served formal notice upon James H. Post, president of the National company, warning him that any attempt to transfer the common stock to the Havemeyer heirs would be at his own risk and hazard and citing that the original issue had been made illegally. Should the action in this case be upheld it will wipe out the last Havemeyer interest in any of the big sugar organizations."

If the Havemeyer issue can be cancelled it will release for sale ten millions of common stock which immediately become an asset of the National Sugar Refining company, and this to all intents the same as if a dividend to that amount had been declared, increasing by 100 per cent the value of the present holdings of which the American Sugar Refining company is a quarter owner."

TAFT'S LICENSES HELD UP

RICHMOND, Va. Feb. 1.—Application on behalf of President Taft for four automobile licenses and four licenses for chauffeurs is being held up here pending the arrival of the privilege tax demanded by the law, which amounts in all to \$60.

Private Secretary Norton has been informed of the situation.

NEW YORK, Feb. 1.—There was issued in New York last night a statement



PRESIDENT P. F. SULLIVAN,
Of the B. & N. ST. RY.

Favors Consolidation of B. & N. and Old Colony Roads

BOSTON, Feb. 1.—The legislative committee on street railways, Senator Bennett of Essex presiding, gave a hearing yesterday on the petition for the consolidation of the Boston & Northern and the Old Colony Street Railway companies. Bentley W. Warren appeared for the petitioning corporations and first introduced President P. F. Sullivan.

Mr. Sullivan stated that the consolidation would eliminate a great deal of unnecessary and expensive duplication of work and that the public would be better served.

Harvey H. Pratt, representing a client who claims to own property at Quincy point the title of which is before the courts for adjudication, objected to the bill, contending that its passage might permit the Boston & Northern to issue a mortgage on property which it does not as a matter of fact own.

There was no other opposition and the hearing was closed.

The committee on railroads heard a large delegation of trainmen on the bill relative to the employment of locomotives.

The petitioners, however, refused to accept the amendment.

tive engineers and conductors by railroads, Rep. Sanborn of Lawrence said the measure is merely to insure safety to all concerned.

H. H. Wilson of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, H. T. Drew of the Order of Railroad Conductors, E. G. Martin of the Brotherhood of Railroad Firemen, C. F. Ames of the Brotherhood of Railroad Brakemen, Chester A. Morrill of the same organization, C. W. Morgan, O. W. Clapp, T. B. Wardwell and George F. Lester, members of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, spoke in favor of the bill, as did John Weaver Sherman, representing the state branch of the American Federation of Labor.

The bill was opposed by Woodward Hudson, counsel for the Boston & Albany, who contended that that bill makes no provision for strikes, and added that he would favor the bill if this amendment would be accepted by the petitioners. The same position was held by Counsel Coulouge of the Boston & Maine.

The petitioners, however, refused to accept the amendment.

Spessard's "World Famous Bears" from the New York Hippodrome, head an exceptional bill at the Merrimack Square theatre this week. The old brutes do all sorts of amusing and startling stunts, and the act is well worth seeing.

Other features of the program are the Buckley-Martin Co., presenting the amusing sketch, "The Busy Manager"; Hathaway and Siegel, clever dancers and singers; the Golden Gate Trio, colored songsters who do eccentric dancing; and Anna McMains, a dainty singer of the newest songs.

The moving pictures are of large variety and all new.

Next Sunday at all the concerts, there will appear four well known young Lowell singers, known as the Paragon Four, who are going into professional vaudeville. They are Robert M. Lindsay, James Lyons, Andrew Doyle and Alfred Lindsay. Their hosts of friends will be pleased to know that among their first professional engagements is that at this popular local playhouse.

Coming attractions include Gus Williams, who everybody knows; George Primrose, the old time and even famous minstrel; the Bronco Busters, a wild west company with five horses and seven people; the Boys in Blue, with a company of 16, and other big acts.

A continuous performance is presented daily from 1 until 10:30 o'clock.

LOWELL OPERA HOUSE

Fashion is a funny thing and the way in which styles are originated, especially in articles of feminine attire, sometimes occur in a very unique way.

Although Geo. Barr McCutcheon's "Beverly" has been published for several years and although there appeared on the cover of the book, Harrison Fisher's conception of the ideal "Beverly" girl in a most ravishing hat and veil, it was not until the novel was dramatized and put on the stage last spring that the "Beverly hat" became one of fashion's crazes. Now in every city of the country where "Beverly" has appeared the women have gone crazy over the beauties of the Beverly hat and it is being copied far and wide.

Miss Ruttay had been in poor health for nearly a year. Relatives believe that she may have been walking in her sleep when she plunged to her death.

Nelson D. Ambrose was given a suspended sentence of six months in jail on condition that he abstain from intoxicating liquor for one year. The defendant's daughter testified that he is the father of ten children and when in an intoxicated condition is very abusive. Ambrose promised to abstain from the "foamy" in the future and the suspended sentence was imposed.

Benjamin S. Emery, who was released yesterday morning by the probation officer, is brought in again on a drunkenness charge this morning, and a \$6 fine was imposed.

Frank Martin pleads guilty to the complaint charging him with the larceny of a clock valued at \$150, and is fined \$10.

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It is a low crown hat of heavy white beaver with a broad flat brim. Around the edge is an inch and a quarter wide is a band of pale blue velvet, and cleverly draped over the crown so that it falls down over the sides is a beautiful silk veil in pale blue, the whole forming a creation that though simple is more than beautiful.

"Beverly" and the Beverly hat and veil will be the attraction at the Opera House tonight when Miss Justina Wayne, former leading lady with Cyril Scott in the "Prince Chap" will be seen in the title role of Beverly.

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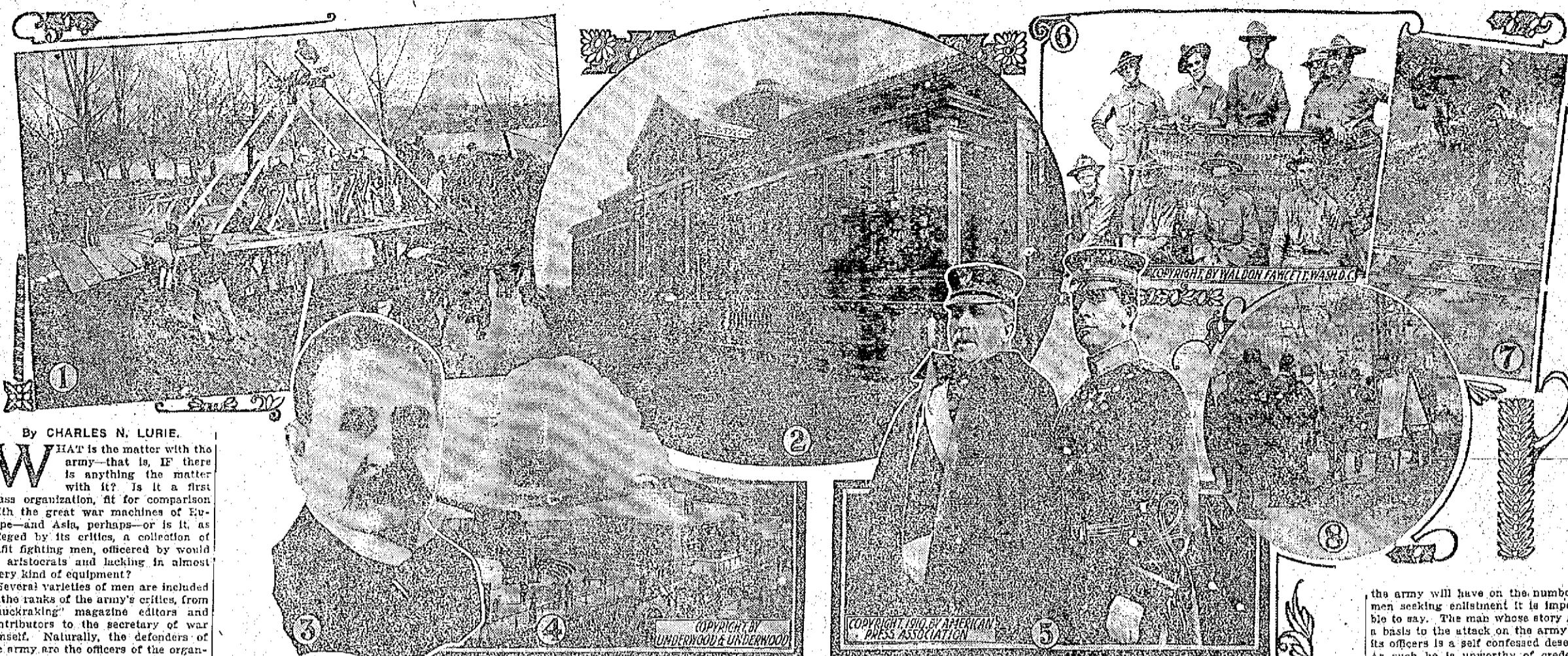
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WHAT'S THE MATTER WITH THE ARMY?



By CHARLES N. LURIE.

WHAT is the matter with the army—that is, IF there is anything the matter with it? Is it a first class organization, fit for comparison with the great war machines of Europe—and Asia, perhaps—or is it, as alleged by its critics, a collection of unfit fighting men, officered by would be aristocrats and lacking in almost every kind of equipment?

Several varieties of men are included in the ranks of the army's critics, from "muckraking" magazine editors and contributors to the secretary of war himself. Naturally, the defenders of the army are the officers of the organization themselves, but they find it difficult to hold their position, attacked as they are in front by the civilian head of the service and certain high officers and in the flank and rear by deserters and by writers whose business is the exposure of so called evil conditions. When the secretary of war declares that the regular army is deficient in numbers in all arms, poorly equipped, ill organized and much too widely scattered, when a colonel asserts that the army is not prepared for a fight even with a tenth rate power and that a first class nation could "eat us alive," when the war department starts training a corps of surgeons as experts on mental diseases in order to prevent a "dangerous increase of insanity" in the army, what is the country to believe about the army, especially in view of the fact that congress is called upon to appropriate \$139,674,278 for the military establishment for the current fiscal year?

Is There "Something Rotten" in the Army?

Two recent incidents have done much to create in the public mind the suspicion that there is "something rotten" in the state of the army. The first was the rejection by the house of representatives of a "confidential" report by Secretary of War Dickinson. The second was the publication in a widely circulated magazine of an interview with a man said to be a two

time deserter from the army, in which it was alleged that his desertion was due to such ill treatment by the officers that submission to it was impossible. The Dickinson report was replaced by another, toned down to make it fit for widespread publication. The magazine interview was made the basis of an investigation by army officers, whose report condemned the assertions of the deserter as totally unfounded. But the unfavorable public impression remained.

Secretary Dickinson's report said: "In my opinion this country cannot, so far as its land forces are concerned, be considered in a state of readiness for defense or to repel invasion if attempted on our coasts by any first class power, having the navy to protect the coast and the army to protect the transit of her armed forces over the sea.

"An enemy operating on the offensive against our Atlantic and Gulf or our Pacific coasts would have a wide choice of objectives and points of landing; he would manifestly keep us ignorant as to the point of attack selected and would attempt to make his lodgment on the coast by attacking the coast defenses from the front, by

landing out of range of the coast defense guns and attacking the fortifications from the rear or by a combination of both methods.

Faults of the Army Pointed Out. "A conservative estimate of the forces which could be transported in a single expedition over the Atlantic to our coast by a first class power would be 100,000 men. * * * To meet this requirement we would probably have available in all parts of the

United States a total force of 114,500 mobile troops (32,500 regulars and 82,000 organized militia). This force has not the proper proportion of infantry, cavalry, field artillery, engineers, signal corps and sanitary troops; it is not fully equipped for field service; it is, with the exception of parts of the militia, entirely lacking in organization into the higher tactical units, brigades and divisions; is lacking in many essentials of supply for operations in the field; it could not be assembled in proper positions ready for field operations a less period than thirty days, and there being no reserves of trained men, either in the regular army or the militia; it could not be augmented excepting by the slow process of voluntary enlistments or conscription."

In other words, Secretary Dickinson means that our army is worthless for the purposes of national defense. We are attempting the process described so graphically by Kipling, speaking in like strain about Great Britain, as "muddling through," and depending, as our British kinsmen are said to do, in like case, upon the branch of the national defense which has its existence and its sphere of action upon the water.

It is reassuring to note that President Taft does not consider the situation alarming. He sees nothing in our international relationships to warrant any fear of war with any foreign power. The movement for international peace is moving apace, and Americans are standing in the forefront of the crusade. But it is not soothsaying to American pride to be told that this country, which ranks among the foremost in so many respects, is classed with Servia or Roumania or Greece as a military power. To make up an army proportionate to the size of our nation and its 101,000,000 population we need about 800,000 more soldiers, said the secretary, and we need guns and ammunition and provisions and equipment for them. As a corollary,

of course, we must raise the money to buy these arms and this equipment and to pay these men.

We Have Always Been Nonmilitary. It is a safe guess that congress will not provide the money for any such increase in the army, even if the sentiment of the country would sustain its representatives in any such action. Throughout our history as a nation we have lagged behind—happily, according to most persons—in the international race for armament that has given Germany a standing army of 620,000 men, France 600,000 soldiers, Russia standing force of 1,200,000 men and Great Britain the comparatively small force of 257,000, which is still immense compared to our \$9,000 men.

In naval power, however, the United States ranks second to Great Britain and ahead of Germany. When Germany's present naval plans are carried to completion she will be second to her rival across the North sea, while we shall have fallen to third place.

Granting the advisability of increasing the size of our army, its heads are puzzled by the question of obtaining the needed men. The physical and

mental tests prescribed by the army regulations for admission to the ranks are rigorous, so much so, in fact, that

in the past fiscal year the recruiting officers rejected 81,878 of the 160,926 men who presented themselves for enlistment. More than 80 per cent of the intending soldiers were thus rejected as lacking in mental, moral or physical qualifications. Accurate statistics as to other countries are lacking in regard to this matter, but it is probably safe to assume that the American standard is higher than that of any other country in which voluntary enlistment is relied upon to fill the ranks of the army depicted by expired enlistment, desertion, discharge for disability, etc. It should be noted, however, that of the 81,878 rejections 12,429, or about 12 per cent, were caused by lack of prior military service which, from March 1, 1910, until after the end of the fiscal year, was prescribed as a necessary qualification for enlistment, in order to bring about the reduction ordered by the president in the enlisted strength of the army to not exceeding 80,000.

Army Men Deny Deserter's Story. Just how much effect the recent "revelations" of alleged conditions in

the army will have on the number of men seeking enlistment it is impossible to say. The man whose story gave a basis to the attack on the army and its officers is a self confessed deserter. As such he is unworthy of credence, according to the army officers who have investigated his story and have declared it without any foundation in fact. He spoke of intolerably outrageous conditions in the army, asserting that the enlisted men were treated without consideration by the officers, received food unfit for human consumption, were compelled to do dirty, monotonous work and, in short, were shamefully mistreated. These conditions are declared, by inference, to exist throughout the service and furnish sufficient grounds for the reluctance of self respecting young Americans to enter the service. There have been letters in the newspapers from enlisted men and noncommissioned officers denying the charges, and it is declared by many unprejudiced observers that our men are better housed, fed and clothed than any other soldiers.

The magazine editor who wrote and stood sponsor for the story of the deserter asserts that the army officials who looked into his charges and declared them a libel on the army do not like his assertion that there were 50,000 desertions from the army in the past twelve years. But the secretary of the army reports that "it is gratifying to be able to report that the number of desertions in the past fiscal year was 39.8 per cent less than for the preceding year and that the 3,444 desertions give a percentage of 3.66 for 1910 against 4.37 for 1909."

KUBELIK COMING WITH HIS \$50,000 (?) VIOLIN

JAN KUBELIK, the wonderful Bohemian violinist, the young musician who set all our critics searching for new words just ten years ago, is coming to pay us another visit. He will play, of course, on the instrument which has brought him such abundance of fame and wealth. He will bring with him the violin from which he draws forth tones which so few others can produce. And, best of all, he will probably bring with his newest acquisition the world famous "Emperor" Stradivarius, for which he is said to have paid the truly enormous sum of £10,000, almost \$50,000.

Now, \$50,000 is a great sum of money to give for a violin, even for an instrument of which an English critic said: "The unsurpassed sonority and delicacy of its tone fully justifies its asking as the premier violin now in existence."

Possibly Kubelik paid £10,000 for the instrument. It was so asserted recently on good authority on the other side, but on the other hand, there is the very highest American authority for saying that in all likelihood no such sum of money passed hands when the "Emperor" was sold. There is too great a gap between the amount named and the sums which have been paid in other years for instruments undoubtedly made by Stradivarius, Guarnerius, Amati, Stainer, Lupot, Maggini and other masters of the art of violin building. The gentleman quoted, who knows more about violins probably than any other man in America, being himself a maker of violins of the very highest class, declares that he has examples of the great old Italian masters for sale at prices around the \$2,000 or \$2,500 mark. Only a few years ago the great Hawley collection, comprising twelve old Italian violins, was sold to a Chicago music house for about \$25,000. So, it may almost be inferred that Kubelik, who is not lacking in business sense even if he is one of the world's greatest living artists, probably did not pay £10,000 for the "Emperor." But he did unquestionably pay a high price, running into the thousands, otherwise the English possessors of the violin would not have parted with it. The good old days when the owners of precious old fiddles presented them to players in an ecstasy of enthusiasm seem to have passed away.

There is no such thing as a fixed market price for a genuine old Italian violin, demonstrating by its tone and appearance its manufacture by one of the old masters. When one of them turns up the fortunate possessor takes as many hundreds or thousands as he can get, and the man to whom the instrument is offered gives as few as he may. The existence of a "trust" or

ITALY AND AMERICA BOTH WARRING ON THE ITALIAN CRIMINAL

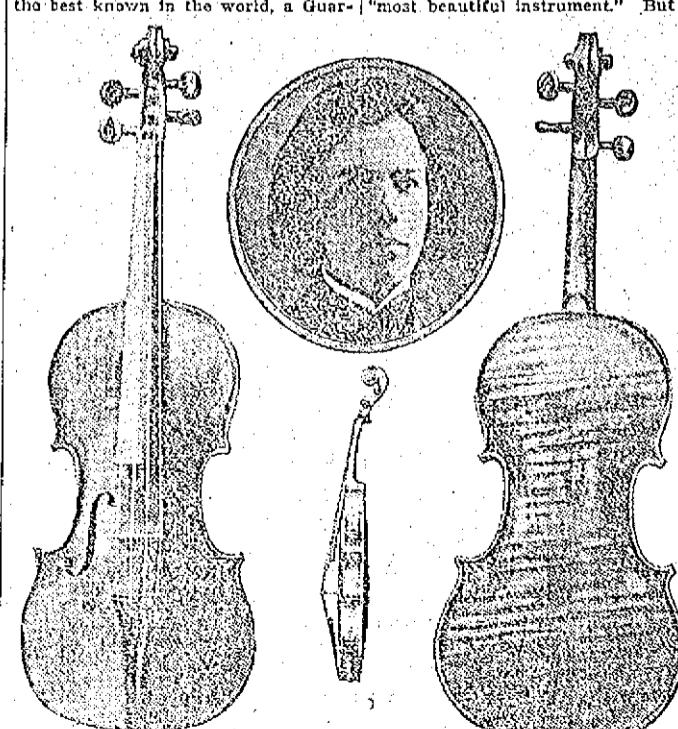
ORIGINALLY a big criminal legal authorities. Heretofore the obtaining of evidence or complaints against blackmailers, counterfeiters, bomb throwers, thieves, kidnapers and murderers has been always difficult and frequently impossible.

For many years the Italian government has been waging warfare on the Mafia, which operates mainly in Sicily, and the Camorra, the field of which has been the provinces in southern Italy which formed the old kingdom of Naples. The center and stronghold of the latter society has been Naples. More than four years ago, in June, 1906, the murdered body of a member of the Camorra was found on the seashore near Naples, and a few hours

since it is a cardinal point of the compact which exists among the members never to appeal to the law. For minor infringements of their rules they have other penalties, such as disfigurement, flogging, suspension from profitable

employment, etc. Since the murders of Cuccolo and his wife the Italian government has been trying to effect the punishment of the criminals. At last enough evidence has been obtained to bring the suspects to trial. It is expected that the trials will extend over a period of from four to six months. Some of the leading men of the Camorra are involved. One of them is the notorious Enrico Alfano, known as Erricone, who was arrested in New York in April, 1907, by Detective Sergeant Petrosino, the famous Italian detective, later murdered in Palermo. The trial of the Camorristas in Viterbo may throw light upon the murder of Petrosino, which has baffled the police of Italy and the United States.

VICTOR CAPELLO.



KUBELIK AND HIS NEW VIOLIN.

Guarnerius called the "King Joseph." The next highest was a Stradivarius, valued at \$6,000, and another Guarnerius was worth, it is believed, \$4,000. According to the New York authority already quoted twice, among some connoisseurs Guarnerius ranks higher as a violin maker than even the renowned Stradivarius. The "King Joseph" Guarnerius is probably the finest example of his famous maker in all the world and possibly finer than Kubelik's new "Strad."

But it must truly be a wonderful instrument to have attracted the notice and aroused the desire of the young

and hearts of the critics to the fact that, behind the strong, almost miraculously trained hands of Kubelik lay a soul which drew from the wood and strings music of a quality to make men and women weep or smile at his will. Kubelik's first visit to America was marked by many newspaper jests about his heart affairs. He was "wedded to his art," it was said, but soon thereafter he found his ideal in a young noblewoman of Bohemia, his own country. He is the father of two beautiful twin daughters and another baby.

ARTHUR J. BRINTON.

inter the corpse of his wife was also discovered. The name of the victim was Cuccolo. It is believed that Cuccolo was murdered by the band for alleged acts of treachery. The penalty for treachery to any of the Italian secret criminal societies is always death.

PHOTO. COPYRIGHT BY AMERICAN PRESS ASS'Y

WILLIAM J. FLYNN, FOE OF THE BLACK HAND.

GOVERNOR WILSON IS NATION WIDE

Favors Publicity in All Branches of Politics

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1.—Publicity

in the administration of the public business, publicity in party management, publicity in the processes of choosing candidates for public office, publicity in the committee rooms of congress, in fact, publicity in all branches of politics was the "hobby" which Gov. Woodrow Wilson of New Jersey last night told the members of the National Press club of Washington that he most cherished.

It was "hobby night" at the press club, and Dr. William Howard Welch of Johns Hopkins University, Ambassador Bryce of Great Britain, Gov. Wilson, Major General Wood and the secretary of the treasury, Mr. MacVeagh, were allowed to run "ten minute beats" in exploiting the subjects which most occupied their daily thoughts.

Thomas J. Nelson, Page master of ceremonies, was introduced by Frederick J. Harkin, vice president of the club, as "The Starer."

In introducing Gov. Wilson, Mr. Page declared that he well knew the governor's hobby was constitutional government, but at present a most important hobby of the people was the "conservation and exploitation of presidential timber."

Gov. Wilson based his speech on what Ambassador Bryce had said about the establishment of facts before the declaration that what is most needed in governmental affairs is a knowledge by the people of the country of all the facts.

"The root of all evil in politics," said Gov. Wilson, "is private concealment. This is the complaint of the people of the country who do not know the processes of their welfare. The common interest can only be established through the instrumentality of the facts. Really what we are after in the field of politics is to drive every thing into the field of facts."

"Politics has in recent years been

based on the private arrangement of a board of directors sitting behind closed doors and administering everybody's business as if it were their business.

Here is the stock of a company spread throughout the community, bought by you do not know whom. In the stock exchange, changing hands to-morrow to whom you do not know, and a private group of gentlemen sitting behind closed doors administering the business of the scattered and unknown persons as if it was their private business.

That is exactly the way in which politics has been conducted in recent years, with this addition that many of these gentlemen sitting behind

closed doors and administering the business of corporations have also been administering the business of parties. There has been a very close relation, and politics and business it has been impossible to separate without vivisection.

"Now, I admit that business and politics are very closely related, because politics is not something separated from our life. It has to handle the vital matters of our business and because our business is public our politics must be public."

"There is a very clear reason, in my mind, why so few newspapermen have universally influential views. It is because our newspapermen are connected with newspapers that are known not to be disengaged from private interests.

If you can once establish the reputation that you are speaking so far as your knowledge and capacity enables you to speak from the viewpoint of the common interest, then your views will be influential in proportion as they are disinterested, they will be influential."

"That is the reason why my hobby, if I have any, is the hobby of publicity, I cannot imagine anything legitimate that a man is doing that he need be afraid to talk about. I cannot imagine any legitimate part of the management of a party or of the organization of a political movement that cannot be talked about to any body at any time. I cannot imagine any portion of the public business which can be privately and confidentially dealt with.

In other words, I cannot imagine any portion of the business with regard to which you can say to one of the partners, 'It is none of your business.'

"That is the whole present purpose of what we call the popular movement. The popular movement in our country is to change the machinery of our government from privacy to publicity; it is to chase it out of committee rooms; it is to get at the nominating process by a widespread method called the primary. You can conduct a caucus privately but not a primary—not this present kind of primary. With the old kind you could."

Ambassador Bryce devoted his time to a plea for the establishment of facts before views in the molding of public opinion.

Secretary MacVeagh talked about the personality of President Taft, characterizing him as a "statesman" rather than a "politician."

Major General Wood said the development of the army was the subject which occupied him most.



COLLECTIVE NEEDS

TRAINS TO AND FROM BOSTON

SOUTHERN DIV. WESTERN DIV.

To	From	To	From
Loc.	Arr.	Loc.	Arr.
5:46	6:00	8:15	4:05
6:27	7:41	7:55	7:10
6:44	7:58	8:35	8:45
7:00	8:00	8:57	8:50
7:23	8:15	9:01	9:00
7:21	8:05	8:50	11:01
6:43	8:45	10:00	10:35
7:48	8:45	11:15	12:15
8:18	9:25	12:30	1:00
8:26	9:25	12:30	1:00
8:49	10:00	1:00	1:30
9:45	10:28	2:00	2:45
9:19	11:04	3:00	3:30
11:13	12:00	4:00	4:30
12:12	1:00	5:14	5:20
1:16	2:25	6:00	5:37
2:34	3:27	6:55	6:25
5:57	6:49	6:38	6:28
5:23	6:23	6:55	7:45
16:16	7:12	7:50	8:05
6:15	7:00	8:50	9:05
7:55	8:20	10:30	11:34
8:46	10:30	11:17	12:05

HORSFALL AND SNOW

Arraigned in Lawrence Court on Charges of Attempted Larceny

Horsfall Found Not Guilty but Probable Cause Was Found Against Fred L. Snow and He Was Held in \$3000 for the Grand Jury

J. A. Horsfall and Fred L. Snow, two men well known in this city, appeared in the Lawrence police court today to answer charges of attempted larceny in connection with a contract for paving in the city of Lawrence.

Several witnesses were examined, the government case being conducted by Asst. Dist. Atty. Burke. The defendants were represented by ex-Dist. Atty. Peters of Haverhill. After the testimony and arguments of the lawyers, Judge Mahoney found Horsfall not guilty, but held that the evidence against Snow justified a finding of probable cause and this defendant was, therefore, bound over in \$3000 for the grand jury.

A whist tournament for the benefit of the French American orphanage will be given next Thursday at the home of Miss Helene Crepeau in Salem street.

Charles Lirette, aged 66 years, of 137 Salem street, has returned from the Canadian woods where he has been hunting and trapping during the winter months.

Mr. Frank B. Kelleher of 12 Barrington street, who holds a government position and has been at Galveston since April, has been recently transferred to Denver, Colo.

February's first marriage intention was registered at the city clerk's office today. The prospective groom is ex-Rep. John E. Kearns, and Anna E. Smith of 57 George street, is the happy girl.

On Monday during the high wind a large section of the zinc was blown from the ridge of one of the large dormers of the Moody school building. Fortunately none of the children were injured.

Gardell colony, United Order of Pilgrim Fathers, convened in regular session last night. Friday of this week the colony members will visit Columbia colony of Lawrence, taking the 7:10 car from the square.

Miss Grace Elizabeth Eaton, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles W. Eaton, 140 Myrtle street, this city, and Rev. Matthew Carceller of San Jose, Costa Rica, Central America, were united in marriage in the latter city, on January 11 of the present year.

The second game of the whist tournament organized among the members of the Citoen American club and the Pawtucketville Social club was played last night in the latter's club rooms in Moody street. Forty deals were played and the Citoen came out victorious by the close score of 417 to 411. The two clubs will meet again next Thursday.

Miss Lillie J. Dunn delightfully entertained the members of the Order of the Eastern Star last night at her home, 48 Butterfield street. The principal feature of the evening, which followed numerous entertaining games, was a linen shower in honor of Miss Elizabeth Parkinson, who is soon to become a bride. Refreshments were served by Mrs. J. H. Dunn and Miss Dunn.

TELEPHONE DIRECTORIES

The new telephone directory is out. Over \$500 of them have been distributed in Lowell. Manager: Leathers. says a copy should be in the hands of every subscriber and he is desirous of being informed if anyone has been overlooked in this distribution. A good many changes in numbers have had to be made, and, in order that good service be assured, it is necessary that the numbers should be listed correctly, that subscribers should consult the book before making a call, and of course that they should have the very latest book. Subscribers who have not received the latest book, therefore, should call him and give him information of the omission.

THE CARNATIONS HELD PRETTY DANCING PARTY IN O. U. A. M. HALL

O. U. A. M. hall on Middle street was the scene of a very pretty dancing party last evening when the Carnation club, composed of popular young ladies of Centralville, held their first annual dance. About three hundred young people were in attendance and enjoyed themselves immensely to the music of Kirttage's orchestra.

On entering the hall each person was presented a dainty little souvenirs dance card. The following had charge of the affair:

General manager, Irene Logan; floor director, Esther Hanley; chief aid, Agnes Hanley; aids, Cora MacGraw, Mac Hanley, Barbara Kelley, Jessie Usher, Mac Bradley and Sadie Logan; Josie F. Hanley, treasurer.

George A. Legward, manager of the New England Granite Co. of Concord

At this point State Inspector Flynn read a list of shipments of paving blocks to the city of Lawrence. According to his reading of the list, the city of Lawrence was charged for \$8,500 paving blocks, but received only \$7,713.

George A. Legward, manager of the New England Granite Co. of Concord

That the candidates for the football team are kept at work so long that they can not make even a pretense of studying.

That students enter the university largely because of the opportunity of exercising their athletic prowess.

That 99 per cent of the students take no part in athletics except to strike from the bleachers.

That these 99 per cent have an insatiable desire to win and do not honor any team which fails to come home with the bacon.

That the remaining one per cent which takes part in athletics is physically injured by the exercise involved.

These things explain, the article maintains, why college students do not take the active part in the affairs of the country they should. They account for much of the commercial and political dishonesty.

Read This!

It won't hurt your eyes. You have the eyes, we have the glasses. If your eyes require the glasses, we will be glad to furnish the same. A scientific examination proves they should. Glasses \$1.00 and up.

Caswell Optical Company

11 Bridge Street Merrimack Square Lowell's Leading Optician

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THE WEATHER
Increasing cloudiness, followed
by snow late tonight or Thursday;
slowly rising temperature; moderate easterly winds, increasing
Thursday.

ESTABLISHED 1878

THE LOWELL SUN

7
O'CLOCK

LOWELL MASS. WEDNESDAY FEBRUARY 1 1911

PRICE ONE CENT

1 YEAR IN PRISON

MYLIUS IS GUILTY

Charge Against Him Was Libeling King George V

LONDON, Feb. 1.—In one of the shortest but most notable trials in many years, today a special jury before Lord Chief Justice Alverstone cleared Edward H. James, and it was alleged that his majesty, while prince of Wales, contracted a morganatic marriage with the daughter of a British admiral at Malta.

Mylius was charged with distributing in England copies of the *Liberator*, a Paris publication, edited by Edward H. James, in which it was alleged that his majesty, while prince of Wales, had contracted a morganatic marriage with the elder daughter of Admiral Sir Michael Seymour at Malta in 1890.

The crown called the admiral as a witness, and he testified that the daughter in question, now the wife of plain Napier of the British navy, had seen his majesty until 1898. His other daughter died in 1895. The king had not visited Malta while his daughters were there and the younger daughter had never spoken to him. Mylius had no counsel looking after his defense. He depended chiefly in the assertion that private papers at might be used against him had been unlawfully seized and he demanded their return. This was refused. The defendant also sought to have

the king subpoenaed as a witness, but Chief Justice Alverstone declared that the defendant knew perfectly well that under the constitution his majesty could not be present.

STORY OF THE TRIAL

LONDON, Feb. 1.—The trial of Edward Mylius, who is charged with circulating in the *Liberator* a defamatory libel against King George, was begun before Chief Justice Alverstone and a special jury today.

The *Liberator* is a small sheet published in Paris, its editor being Edward H. James, who was formerly a legal practitioner in the United States. A copy of this paper circulated in this country contained alleged seditious

statements and revived the story which the archbishop of Canterbury once denied from the pulpit, to the effect that his majesty, while Prince of Wales, contracted a morganatic marriage with the daughter of a British admiral at Malta.

It is assumed that the government took this unusual step in bringing the present proceedings, less to punish the author and circulator of statements and opinions offensive to the crown, than to set at rest for all time the story immediately involving the person of the king.

The public was admitted to the courtroom, but the police took every precaution to bar suspicious characters.

Continued to page eight.

BRONZE CASKET

Will Enclose the Remains of Ex-Mayor Fifield

Massive Sarcophagus a Counterpart of Caskets in Which Remains of President McKinley and Mrs. Mary Baker Eddy Reposed — Funeral Tomorrow Afternoon

The remains of the late Hon. George W. Fifield, whose funeral will take place tomorrow afternoon from his home in Middlesex street, will repose in a National bronze casket, so-called, the first ever brought to Lowell and a counterpart of the caskets which enclosed the remains of the late President McKinley and Mrs. Mary Baker Eddy, head of the Christian Science church.

The manufacture of bronze dates back to prehistoric times and it possesses certain qualities that make it pre-eminently the material for burial purposes, as it oxidizes more slowly than any other known metal when exposed to damp or moist conditions.

The casket was selected by Undertaker George W. Healey of this city, who has charge of the funeral and is constructed after the style of the caskets used at the funerals of President McKinley and Mrs. Eddy. On account of its costly nature the bronze is used only rarely. From the time of the early Egyptians the bronze casket, has been known as the sarcophagus of kings.

The casket selected for the remains of the lamented ex-mayor has an outer and inner top, the inner top being cut exactly in the centre so as to be removable either half or full length. The handles are massive and artistic and are specially designed. The casket is both air and water-tight. A specially constructed bottom prevents the sand from common in ordinary metal caskets when being placed in a hearse and is equipped with hand holes in the bottom so as to make it more easily carried, the weight of the casket being 700 pounds. The metal has an even, rich finish the casket.

OFFICE LIGHT

If the air supply is limited,

If appearances are a business asset,

If convenience counts in a day's work,

Light with electricity.

Lowell Electric Light

50 Central Street

INTEREST BEGINS
FRIDAY, FEB. 3

SAVINGS DEPT.

TRADERS NATIONAL BANK

HOURS: 8:30 A. M. to 3:00 P. M.

Saturdays: 8:30 A. M. to 12:30 P. M.

7 to 9 P. M.

TEXTILE SCHOOL

Some Changes Being Made at Institution

The Textile school boys are getting ready for the annual edition of the "Picquot," which is quite an elaborate publication, prettily bound and very much alive with rich nonsense and good sense. Pretty nearly every boy in the school has something to say in Picquot, and there's a laugh and a whole lot of thinks on every page. It will be issued this year about April 1. The senior class, the Picquot board, the Textile show committee and the football team had their pictures taken this afternoon and if you want to gaze into the faces of a happy looking bunch of fellows that mean something and represent something just buy the next edition of Picquot.

The senior wool class of the Textile school will go to Boston tomorrow to buy wool from which to make cloth for suitings. Each boy must weave enough cloth to make a suit and one of the lookouts is to buy the wool at the lowest market price. E. H. Barker will have charge of the boys on the Boston trip.

For the last week or so the wool department has been using the Colonial avone building for recitations and the dyeing laboratory is being moved into this building.

For the last week or so the wool department has been using the Colonial avone building for recitations and the dyeing laboratory is being moved into this building.

CHIEF DRESSER

OF PORTLAND POLICE DEPT. A VISITOR HERE

Chief Dresser of the Portland, Me., police department and Chairman Flaherty of the board of aldermen of that city were visitors to the police station this afternoon. Portland recently purchased a police patrol and the two officials went to Hartford to inspect the machine. Their reason for stopping in Lowell was to look over the automobile patrol now used by the local police, and after making a thorough inspection of the car stated that the city should be proud of its purchase.

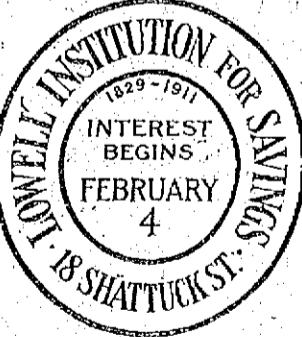
HAS A FOX

LEFEBVRE IS TRYING TO TAME THE ANIMAL

A fairly good sized fox is now on exhibition at the grocery store of Theodore Barbault, in West Sixth street. The animal which is the object of great attraction is the property of Come Lefebvre, Mr. Barbault's clerk. It was caught some six months ago in the woods at Methuen.

The fox is kept in a dog house in West Sixth street, and a few days ago made good his escape. It was later caught in Little Canada by George Belanger of Fisher street, who returned it to its owner.

Mr. Lefebvre intends to tame the beast and has done comparatively well in that line up to the present time.



Interest Begins
SATURDAY
FEBRUARY 11
AT
WASHINGTON SAVINGS IN-
STITUTION
267 CENTRAL ST.

MAKE YOUR DEPOSIT

THIS WEEK

AT THE

Merrimack River

Savings Bank

417 Middlesex Street

Interest Begins Saturday Feb. 4

INTEREST BEGINS
SATURDAY, FEB. 4

EXTRA

MANY LIVES LOST

Explosion on Jersey City Water Front Caused Great Damage

Buildings in New York City Damaged and People Badly Scared—Explosion Occurred When a Dynamite Boat Was Being Unloaded—Result of the Explosion Resembled the Visitation of an Earthquake

NEW YORK, Feb. 1.—A dynamite explosion of titanic force on the Jersey City waterfront just before noon today, caused loss of life of an extent unknown up to 2 p. m., shook New York city and its vicinity for miles around to its very foundation and caused heavy financial loss. The explosion occurred as the dynamite cargo of a lighter, moored at a Jersey City railroad pier, was being unloaded into a freight car.

The explosion wrecked everything in the vicinity of the pier and shook Manhattan Island, Brooklyn, and the smaller boroughs within 20 miles of Jersey City. Window glass was smashed in thousands of skyscrapers in New York and even as far down as the financial district. Panics followed in a score of big buildings, but no casualties from this source are reported.

It was difficult at first to learn where the explosion had occurred. Many wild rumors were afloat. It was not until the Jersey City police appealed to New York for ambulances and surgeons that any official knowledge of the scene of the disaster was made known. This was nearly one hour after the explosion.

The concession set on fire alarms in many parts of the financial district of New York and the clatter of fire ap-

Continued to page eight.

and Officer Philip J. Connell of Hudson, who came to this city this morning, took charge of the man and his companion, took the boy back to Hudson.

Young Barker would give no reason for the theft other than that he desired to see something of the world. He arrived in Lowell last night, and immediately repaired to a local lodging house and this morning purchased a pair of storm boots, a cheap watch and chain and some clothing. He then took in one of the picture shows and was enjoying himself when Inspector McCloskey located him.

CHICAGO'S BUDGET

CHICAGO, Feb. 1.—Chicago's budget for 1911, as prepared by the council committee on finance, amounts to \$49,400,000. Of this amount \$13,500,000 will go to the board of education.

My Lungs

"I have coughed and coughed until my lungs are sore and weak." Go at once to your doctor. Do not delay another hour. Ask him about Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. Take it or not, as he says.

DR. S. R. WALLER

DENTIST
Announces His Removal to WOMAN'S EXCHANGE

WE SELL
TRAVELERS' CHEQUES

PAYABLE THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.

Our depositors regardless of size of accounts receive courteous and careful attention.

THE OLD LOWELL NATIONAL BANK

(The Oldest Bank in Lowell)

CHARLES W. WILLIAMS, President. J. HARRY BOARDMAN, Cashier

INTEREST BEGINS
SATURDAY, FEB. 4

AT

THE CENTRAL SAVINGS BANK

68 CENTRAL STREET

IN LIVELY SESSION

Aldermen Decide Not to Reduce the Water Rates to Consumers

ALDERMAN BARRETT

ALDERMAN GALLAGHER



CHAIRMAN VAN TASSEL



SKETCHES OF THE LEADING SPEAKERS ON THE WATER BOARD QUESTION LAST NIGHT.

Long Discussion Before Vote Was Taken—Water Board Officials Heard—Robert E. Crowley and Stephen Kearney Elected in Non-Concurrence for Supt. of Streets and City Engineer, Respectively

The aldermen met last night and did not adjourn until after the steep clock had tolled the midnight hour. The elongated meeting was due to discussion on reduction of water bills from 10 to 20 per cent, as proposed by Alderman Barrett and the proposition was defeated by a vote of 6 to 2.

The crowd that filled the galleries and choked the halls remained until the last gun was fired and the speech-making was accompanied by more or less cheering. President Robert W. Van Tassel and Superintendent Robert J. Thomas of the water department were present and addressed the meeting upon invitation.

The aldermen elected Stephen Kearney city civil engineer in concurrence and Robert E. Crowley was elected superintendent of streets on the part of the board.

On the water board question, there was argument, after argument, and volumes of figures were poured out. It was more or less a case of juggling and so far as the figures were concerned it was impossible to follow them and understand them intelligently. They served the purpose of argument, however, and that's all there was to it.

Alderman Barrett's proposition to increase the reduction on water bills from 10 to 20 per cent, was defeated by a vote of 6 to 2. Mr. Barrett and Mr. Daly voted in favor.

Chairman Gallagher called to order at 9 o'clock and read the call for the special meeting. All members were present. The first business before the board was the drawing of six traverse jurors and the following were drawn by Alderman Toupin: Joseph A. McDonald, 402 Manning road, provision dealer; Charles F. Richardson, 112 Jefferson street, agent; Venant Doutis, 540 Moody street, cloth; Ralph F. Brazer, 46 Fairmount street, merchant; Joseph J. Hayes, 66 Walker street, overseer; William H. Batchelor, 687 Andover street, farmer.

The joint communication from the mayor regarding the death of ex-Mayor George W. Field was read and the board voted a committee of two to

draft resolutions and Aldermen Connors and Burns were named. It was also voted to attend the funeral of ex-Mayor Field, and Alderman Daly and Alderman Toupin were selected.

The mayor's communication was read urging the board to appoint a joint committee to act in unison with the committee of the G. A. R. on the matter of the 10th of April celebration of the 50th anniversary of the march of the Sixth regiment through Boston. The board voted a committee of two and Aldermen Barrett and Jodoin were appointed.

The city solicitor, W. W. Duncan, was asked by communication that he be authorized to appear before the legislature in advocacy of the bill to permit street railways to carry freight and it was so voted.

Notices of personal injuries were read and referred to the committee on claims.

The mayor's appointment of Dr. Pierre Brunelle, Jr., to the board of health was confirmed.

The joint order that the city solicitor be directed to appear before the legislative committee in opposition to senate bill 197, concerning the pensions of teachers, was favorably acted upon.

The order, which was laid on the table at the last meeting, whereby the city treasurer should be authorized to borrow \$1,300,000 in anticipation of taxes, was taken from the table and the order was then withdrawn and a new order substituted.

City Treasurer's Statement

Alderman Barrett wanted to know if there were enough unpaid taxes loaned out to real estate owners at six per cent to cover the amount in question. The treasurer said there was, including money on hand at Jan. 1, 1911; the amount on hand being \$100,000.

Alderman Barrett moved that the order be amended to read \$1,300,000.

The Order Amended

Alderman Daly said he had listened to the questions by Alderman Barrett and the answers given by the city treasurer, and as he understood it the city treasurer was authorized to borrow

amounts in 1910, \$1,628,834.65; tax collected in 1910, \$1,535,438.32; temporary loans in 1910, \$1,200,000.

"For several years the temporary loans have been \$1,300,000; before that the loans were \$1,200,000."

The city is growing and more money

is being spent, and more money is being raised by taxation.

"Money on temporary loans is not all borrowed at one time, but only when it is needed."

"All real estate taxes are allowed by law to run two years. In some cities it is the practice to collect taxes very close and allow but one year to be behind, but in this city it has never been the practice to collect so close and as long as the real estate was collected within the two years it has better satisfied the taxpayers and that accounts for the leap being so large."

"It will be impossible to go through the year unless the sum called for is borrowed or unless the taxpayers pay unusually well. If they do then we will not be obliged to borrow only when it is needed."

"If the taxpayers are obliged to pay the taxes up to the present year, it will cause lots of trouble and the result will be that the majority of them will lose their property as the savings banks will be forced to foreclose loans which they hold on such property, as they do not expect to pay only the 1909 tax and let the 1910 go until next year."

"I would say that at the present time money can be borrowed between three and four per cent, while the taxpayer is paying the city at the rate of six per cent."

Alderman Barrett wanted to know if

the treasurer said he was not at all

surprised that difference of opinion

should result in such matters as the one in question. He said he was willing to admit that when he voted for the 20 per cent discount he was not thoroughly acquainted with the subject, but he recognized the popularity of the movement and realized the advantages to the water takers of the increased discount.

Alderman Daly Quotes Figures

Mr. Daly dealt at considerable length with the sinking fund. He said that he found it rather difficult to obtain any information relative to it, but had succeeded in understanding it fairly well.

"Tax levy, 1910, \$1,628,834.65; tax collected in 1910, \$1,535,438.32; temporary loans in 1910, \$1,200,000."

"For several years the temporary loans have been \$1,300,000; before that the loans were \$1,200,000."

Alderman Daly asked the city treasurer if the order was amended by Mr.

Barrett would embarrass his department, and the treasurer allowed that he could get along all right with \$1,200,000.

Alderman Daly then seconded the amendment, and the order as amended was adopted.

President of Water Board

The following communication from Robert Van Tassel, relative to the increased discount on water bills from 10 to 20 per cent, as proposed by Alderman Barrett, was read by the chair:

January 26, 1911.

To the Board of Aldermen of the City of Lowell.

Gentlemen:

In accordance with the order of your honorable body, requesting a statement from the water board as to why a discount of twenty per cent should not be made on the water rates, would respectfully reply that the present income is simply sufficient to meet the expense of operating, maintaining and extending the works and providing for immediate future improvements, such as a new reservoir at a higher elevation to provide better pressure for the Highlands and other parts of the city; a new pumping station at the boulevard wells—a pressing necessity, as the old wooden building now serving as a pumping station is a veritable fire trap and is discreditable to the city.

New and larger mains are required to keep pace with the growth of the city. Last, but not least, more wells are urgently needed in order to conserve and improve the boulevard supply. During the last two years the yield from these wells has diminished in quantity considerably, and the quality of the water has also deteriorated. The water served to the people today is not as clear as it was. It contains iron in excessive amount, coloring the water and in many instances making it unsuitable for cooking and laundry purposes.

A discount of twenty per cent would decrease our income about \$22,000.00. The balance to the credit of the department January 1st, 1910, was about \$1,000.00 on January 1st, 1911, less than \$2,000.00. (Leaving out the unusual amounts paid for old Morris engine and bond premiums.) Twenty per cent discount would thus mean a deficit of at least \$20,000.00 providing our expenditures were not reduced.

Now, as to that matter, there are certain fixed expenditures, viz., Principal and interest payments, fuel, for pumping—for the water will have to be pumped, pipes, hydrants, meters, etc., known as water work supplies, that cannot be bought any cheaper. This leaves the rate roll and salaries to bear the brunt of the decrease necessary to meet the extra discount.

Should this become necessary, it would cause a material reduction in the working force of the department. The work of repairing and renewing required to keep the property of the department in effective condition would suffer. The service of the department in attending the complaints of the water takers would be impaired. Much of the work of extending mains on new streets and supplying new houses would have to be refused or postponed until another year.

In short, the work of the department would be crippled to a great extent. Water takers to be sure would get cheaper water, but if we mistake not, they would prefer good water and prompt service to cheap water and poor service, and we submit to your judgment whether the quality of the water is not of far more importance than the price, especially when the price is not only reasonable, but comparatively low.

Water takers are getting now a service for \$6.30 per year—metered water—which some years ago they paid \$10.00 and \$16.00 per year for, on scheduled rates.

Following are the figures for receipts and expenditures for 1910, and they correspond with the auditor's and treasurer's accounts:

Received for water \$200,611.56
Received for labor and material 23,233.59

Total receipts 223,745.14

Expended for principal and interest \$ 58,490.00
Expended for coal 13,501.25
Expended for water works supplies 42,383.85

Expended for pay roll and salaries 105,723.73

Total expenditures 220,204.83

Balance January, 1911 \$ 4,517.25

No money is received by the department for interest on sinking fund.

Total indebtedness on account of water works \$1,151,200.00

Total sinking fund 625,373.04

Net indebtedness 625,326.96

Should the department have a surplus, it could be used to advantage as a depreciation fund for general purposes, thereby saving interest payments on loans such as new pump loan, respectively.

Robert W. Van Tassel, President Lowell Water Board.

Alderman Flanagan was called to the chair and Alderman Gallagher took the floor. He spoke in support of his motion that the action of the board at a previous meeting favoring the 20 per cent discount be reconsidered.

Mr. Gallagher said that the figures presented by Mr. Barrett at a previous meeting were correct as far as they went, but that they did not go quite far enough in order to do justice to the water department.

He said he favored reconsideration, because he had gone into the matter more thoroughly and there was no desire, he said, to do injustice to any department. Alderman Barrett's figures showed that in 1880 there was a profit of \$50,000 in the water department, whereas when all charges on the expense account were added, there was an actual deficit of \$30,000.

The per capita payment for water was therefore \$3.67 in 1880, instead of 25 cents, as quoted by Alderman Barrett. Using the water takers as a basis

instead of total population, the per capita was quite different. In speaking of the debts and sinking funds, Alderman Gallagher declared that the sinking fund was good.

"We are doing our best to keep expenses down. Of course, we have nothing to do with the purchase of supplies. That rests with the purchasing agent.

"The time is coming when either this board or some other board will have to expend more money, for the city is fast outgrowing the water department.

"We are doing the very best we can and in the face of the criticism that we have received and are receiving, we must cordially invite investigation."

He said the boulevard wells are deteriorating and the presence of iron is noted in the water. The state board of health advises more wells on the new land. He said that if the extra discount is demanded, it would mean a reduction in help. The bulk of it would come from the labor cost.

"We are willing to co-operate with you at any time. It has been said that the water board is an arbitrary board, but that is not so. We are only too willing to listen to suggestions, and to adopt them if they are better than our own."

Mr. Barrett asked Mr. Van Tassel why the use of the Cook wells had been discontinued.

Mr. Van Tassel said he did not understand that the use of these wells had been discontinued. He said that the wells were used two or three months in the year.

Supt. Thomas Heard

Supt. Thomas was next introduced. He said he would like to speak for hours on the water board question; he would like to speak in defense of such men as August Fols, Miles Brennan, and

others, who had given of their time and their best judgment to the establishment of one of the best water works systems in the country.

"The water department of Lowell," he said, "is giving to the consumers of Lowell as pure water as can be found in this part of the country and at a comparatively small cost."

Mr. Thomas gave a very interesting history of the Lowell Water department and as to the 20 per cent reduction he said that could be brought about only by stripping the pay roll; by reducing the number of employees, and that, he said, would surely embarrass the department and reduce its efficiency.

"We could buy our brass cheaper than we can make it," he said, "but we make better brass than we can buy, and we are employing Lowell labor."

Mr. Barrett asked Mr. Thomas if he ever had any experience in water works before he became superintendent of the water department of Lowell.

Mr. Thomas said he worked on the tunnel as a boy when the water works were being built.

Mr. Barrett asked him if he had had any actual experience in the business before he was hired by the water department.

"I was not hired," said Mr. Thomas.

"I was elected by the city council, and I never asked alderman or councilman to vote for me, either."

Relative to the use of the Cook wells

and to Cook well water, Mr. Thomas said that the Lowell water board had not condemned the wells and that they were being used occasionally when required.

Mr. Thomas said that the state board of health ordered the Lowell water board not to use the Cook wells for more than two or three months at a time because of the danger of lead poisoning.

"As a matter of common justice to the people of Lowell, I think the water department should each year pay something to the city treasurer, a sum not less than \$40,000. It is not a question of labor and I maintain that the extravagance or poor management of the water department is a menace to other departments."

Mr. Gallagher, who gave notice of reconsideration at the previous meeting, said it was well that men should differ in their opinions, and that the members of the city government would render the best service to the city by expression of opinion regardless of how various might be the opinions.

Mr. Gallagher dealt with more figures to disprove certain figures offered by Mr. Barrett. The figures offered on both sides were voluminous and while it is said that figures don't lie, it is certainly true that the figures presented last night seemed to oppose conclusions.

Alderman Gallagher admitted that the expense of the department had increased four fold but the number of water takers had increased nine fold.

If the department is held down to a sum less than their expenses the department could not extend the service to places where it is needed and wished.

He thought the water rate was very reasonable, the service good, and the quality excellent.

He quoted the water rates paid in 10 cities and showed that Lowell pays less than all but one and in that city the quality is not anywhere near on a par with Lowell's. Lowell had considerably the best of it.

Alderman Barrett maintained that the cities quoted are smaller than Lowell, and therefore their rate of cast should be higher. He considered the vital question to be how far they had to carry the water.

Alderman Gallagher pointed out that Worcester pays more than Lowell.

Mr. Barrett in replying to Mr. Gallagher, the latter having cited cities other than Lowell in comparing water services, said a great many cities had to go beyond the city limits for their

water, while in Lowell the water is pumped within the city limits.

Water Board Invites Investigation

</div

CONSPIRACY CHARGE TODAY'S STOCK MARKET

Two Roxbury Men and a Lawrence Man Were Arraigned Today

BOSTON, Feb. 1.—Three men were charged with conspiracy against the federal government in concealing assets in bankruptcy proceedings. The men were Louis Ginsburg of Lawrence and Abraham Ginsburg and Victor Kaufman of Roxbury. Each pleaded not guilty and Commissioner Hayes ordered them held in bonds of \$2,000 each for a continued hearing Feb. 8. All of the men furnished sureties.

The arrests are said to be a part of a crusade conducted by the United States district attorney's office against fraudulent bankruptcy schemes.

It is alleged that just prior to the failure of this firm Kaufman and Abraham Ginsburg shipped to Louis Ginsburg at Lawrence certain goods belonging to the firm with the intention of concealing the same, in violation of the United States bankruptcy laws.

According to the district attorney's office other arrests are to follow, and it is said that certain attorneys will be implicated in the alleged fraudulent transactions that are said to have taken place.

INJURIES FATAL

Wm. H. Morier Died at St. John's Hospital Today

William H. Morier, one of the three unfortunate men who were blown off the roof of a house at Tyler Park last Saturday, died this morning from his injuries.

The young man, in company with his father-in-law, Mr. Albert Hamel and P. Neo Chaput, were working on the roof of a house in Tyler Park last Saturday, when at about 10 o'clock, the staging was blown off the roof by a gust of wind and the three men were precipitated with force to the ground.

The body was removed to the funeral parlors of Undertaker Amodee Ar- chambault.

Mr. Morier remained in an unconscious condition until 10 o'clock this morning, when death relieved him. The physicians of St. John's hospital did all they could in the medical line to save the young man's life, but their efforts were unavailable, for Morier had received a deathly blow, a fracture at the base of the skull.

It is indeed a very hard blow for the young widow, who having married but seven months, loses both father and husband in the same week.

The body was removed to the funeral parlors of Undertaker Amodee Ar- chambault.

WILLIAM SMITH JOHN MITCHELL

Lived and Died on the Bowery

COLUMBUS, O., Feb. 1.—The United Mine Workers yesterday adopted an amendment to the constitution providing that members of the National Civic Federation must forfeit membership in the United Mine Workers of America, which amendment forces John Mitchell, ex-president of the mine workers' organization, either to give up his position with the federation or resign from the miners' union.

Mitchell was the oldest lodger in the section, and when he died Monday at the Bridge hotel on Park row he was well into his 23rd year as a lodger there. Before that he had lived for nobody knew how long in a similar place in the Bowery. He claimed to be a machinery salesman.

The effects in his room, carpeted to the Elizabeth street station, half filled a room. There were barrels of letters, clothing, many circulars, five satchels and a silk hat. Through some of the letters his family was traced.

Several of his children are connected with the courts at East Cambridge, Mass. Ralph N. Smith, a son, is an assistant clerk of the district court there and a resident of Arlington.

Frederick H. Smith, another son, is chief clerk at the East Cambridge jail, which for many months was the home of Hattie La Blanc, the Cape Breton girl, recently acquitted of the murder of Clarence Glover. Two of the aged Bowery man's daughters are also employed in the courthouse there and are in more than moderate circumstances.

REVISED TARIFFS

TO BE ADOPTED BY THE ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY

BOSTON, Feb. 1.—As an outcome of a complaint filed with the Interstate Commerce Commission by Brockton shoe manufacturers, the Adams Express Co. will inaugurate revised tariffs effective Feb. 4, reducing the rates between Brockton and vicinity and New York city from \$1 to 80 cents per hundred pounds.

Subsequent to its hearing on the complaint held in Boston, the commission suggested that within 60 days the \$1 basis in question, established following the New York & Boston Dispatch Express Co.'s business, be abolished in favor of the former 75 cents charge. This 60 day limit expired Jan. 16, and there has been apprehension that further proceedings might be necessary to bring about the reduction.

While the concession to be granted is important, it is insignificant in comparison with the aggregate reforms at present being sought before the interstate commerce commission by eastern commercial organizations.

REGALIANA
10c Cigar

Factory's output—1910—upwards of twenty-three millions. Increase during year over four and one-half millions. Quality counts. Factory—Manchester, N. H.

Bright, Sears & Co.
BANKERS AND BROKERS
Wyman's Exchange
SECOND FLOOR

CHARGE

CONSPIRACY

NEW YORK MARKET

	High	Low	Class
Am Copper	61	61	64%
Am Car & Fn	55	55	55%
Am Cot Oil	60	60	60%
Am Hide & L pf	23%	23%	23%
Am Locomo	12%	12%	12%
Am Loco pf	110%	110%	110%
Am Smelt & R	75	50	50%
Am Smelt & R pf	100%	100%	100%
Am Sugar Rfn	117	117	126%
Anaconta	39%	35%	39%
Atchison	107	107	106%
Balt & Ohio	106%	106%	106%
Canadian Pa	210%	207%	210%
Cent Leather	32%	31%	32%
Ches & Ohio	55%	55	55%
C. C. & St L	65	55	55%
Chi & G W	25	24	25%
Col Fuel	36%	35%	36%
Consol Gas	142%	142%	142%
Det & Hud	160%	150%	160%
Den & Rio G	31%	31%	31%
Den & R G pf	71	70	70%
Dim Secur Co	35%	35	35%
Erie	29%	29	29%
Erie 1st pf	49	48	49%
Erie 2d pf	37	37	37%
Erie Elec	154%	154%	154%
GT North pf	124%	124%	124%
GT Noce off	62%	58%	62%
Illinois Com	130%	131%	130%
Int Met pf	10%	10%	10%
Int Met pf	51%	51	51%
Int Paper	13%	13%	13%
Int Paper pf	55%	55	55%
In S Pump Co	41%	40%	41%
In S Pump pf	65%	65%	65%
Iowa Central	19%	19%	19%
Iowa Cen pf	33	32	33%
Kan City So	35	34	35%
Kan City So pf	67	67	67%
Kan & Texas	35%	35%	35%
Kan & T pf	67	67	67%
Louis & Nash	116%	115%	116%
Mexican Cent	37%	37	37%
Missouri Pa	52%	51	52%
Nat Lead	57%	57	57%
N Y Central	115%	113%	114%
No Am Co	72%	72%	72%
Nor & West	107%	107	107%
North Pacific	128%	121%	128%
Pennsylvania	129%	128%	129%
People's Gas	107%	107	107%
Pressed Steel	34%	34	34%
Pullman Co	161	161	161
Py St Sp Co	35	35	35%
Reading	159%	157%	159%
Rep Iron & S	35	34	35%
Rep I & S pf	99%	95%	99%
Rock Is	33%	33	33%
Rock Is pf	66%	64%	65%
SL L & So'wn	30%	30%	30%
St Paul	131%	130%	131%
St Pacific	121	120	120%
Southern Ry	28%	28%	28%
Southern Ry pf	66	65%	66%
Texas Pac	25%	27%	25%
Third Ave	103	103	103%
U S Rub	42%	42	42%
U S Rub pf	111%	111%	111%
U S Steel	81%	80	80%
U S Steel pf	120	119%	120%
U S Steel Ss	105	105	105%
Utah Copper	45%	45	45%
Wabash R R	16%	16	16%
Wab R R pf	36%	35%	36%
Westinghouse	60%	60%	60%
Western Un	75%	75%	75%
Wiscon Cen	63%	61%	63%

STOCK MARKET

WAS STRONG AT THE CLOSE THIS AFTERNOON

Many Profit-taking Sales Were Recorded—Report That Another Attempt Will Be Made to Buy An Investigation of the U. S. Steel Corporation

NEW YORK, Feb. 1.—The stock market showed more strength and breadth at the opening than any other day in several weeks. U. S. Steel opened with a block of 10,000 shares at 50% as against 8% at last night's closing and advanced to 50% on further heavy sales. U. P. was up 3% and Reading advanced 1% on a block of 7,500 shares. Northern Pacific gained 2% and S. P. 3%. Bethlehem Steel also was strong. Republic Steel gained a point. Other issues were generally strong with the exception of Wabash and Chesapeake & Ohio.

Setting after the opening depressed prices slightly, but after a brief pause the market advanced again vigorously.

Northern Pacific resumed its leadership and advanced again 2% points of yesterday and rebounded up 2% points.

Reading was also heavily bought at an improvement of over a point and other representative issues established high prices for the present movement.

A number of minor stocks moved up buoyantly, including Pittsburg Coal

pf., which jumped 11%.

The pronounced strength of the market during the morning session indicated that the improvement projected

underaken by the Harriman companies and the utterances of Chairman Gary in regard to present conditions in the steel trade had been accepted as events of unusual importance.

This was reflected in material advances in all the leading issues with N. P. which advanced 3 1/2%, the feature.

The explosion which shook up the financial district was of more interest to traders than the movement of stocks and business fell off for a while to nominal proportions.

Prices, nevertheless, continued to work upwards with pool buying a feature.

United States Steel mounted a point to 81.

The bull operators had complete control of the market and punished the shorts severely.

N. P. continued to soar upwards, the rise at 2 o'clock reaching five points with all sorts of bullish gossip accompanying its advance.

There was a steady absorption of all classes of stocks at rising prices.

The buoyancy displayed by the leaders stimulating operations by pools in various specialties.

Stoss Sheffield Steel gained 3 1/2% and the railroad equipment stocks were strong.

The market closed strong.

Profit-taking sales, coupled with the announcement from Washington that another attempt would be made tomorrow to order a congressional investigation of the United States Corporation, brought general recessions in the last hour.

Later on the market steadied and there was a sharp rise in the Gould group.

Mr. Peter W. Reilly, of the Courier-Citizen company whose particular duties consist of the responsibility of the big job department of the company on Middle street, went about his duties today in more than ordinary manner, as he is about to leave for Europe, accompanied by his estimable wife, sailing from New York on Saturday.

He was so busy all morning that he didn't get time to slide up the partially closed cover of his roll-top desk in the consternation of the many compositors, pressmen and "dinks" who rubber-necked all morning fearing that he might depart without looking within the desk.

Shortly before noon when it was certainly about time for the "psychological moment" (with apologies to Bob Paradise) to arrive, Hector Turnbull found some excuse to get Mr. Reilly to have a look within, and as he looked he wheeled around in his chair and cried out in tones that indicated greatest surprise:

"Here's what's this!"

"Merciful heavens, Mr. Reilly, you haven't been touched I hope," said Mr. Turnbull with greatest anxiety, fearing some one had mistaken the treat.

This resolution was offered by Rep.

Pillsbury of Londonderry, republican, as substitute for one introduced on

Tuesday by Rep. Felker of Rochester,

democrat, and was accepted by the latter.

The principal speech in opposition to the resolution was made by Mr. Hegeman of Stratford, who described himself as a plain New England farmer and said the reciprocity agreement was the result of a mistaken idea in Washington that the noise made by certain Massachusetts politicians was the voice of the people.

Various brief speeches in support of the resolution were made by both

republican and democratic floor leaders

and it was adopted by a standing vote, which the speaker declared "manifestly in the affirmative."

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SENSE OF VISION

Produced by Impact of
Ether Waves

Mr. Editor:
The press recently noted the successful operation of stopping a train going at the high rate of speed of 40 miles an hour by electrical power transmitted by wireless. Thus electrical science has achieved another triumph. These results with the wonderful results achieved by wireless telegraph in the saving of human lives at sea, prompts one of an inquiring mind to wonder what this medium is by which electric currents are carried without visible wire or mechanical means and indicates our lack of knowledge of the nature and properties of the ether, the medium which fills space—not only space which appears empty but space also which appears to be full, for the luminiferous ether must undoubtedly penetrate between the atoms—must exist in the pores, so to speak, of every transparent substance, else light could not travel through it. For more than a century it was supposed that the conveyance of light was all it was capable of. It was known that light was conveyed in the form of waves covering a distance equal to seven times the circumference of the earth every second.

In wireless telegraphy these waves are electrified by successive shocks sent into the air by electrical machines by means of a vertical wire. These waves spread out in all directions and are received by a similar wire at the receiving station.

The interesting feature of this investigation is in the fact that wireless messages are carried by the same medium and at the same rate of speed as light and leads one to the conclusion that vision is analogous in the medium of transmission, the speed and manner of contact. Sight is produced by the impact of successive shocks on the retina of the eye by the light waves just as the vertical wire at the receiving station received wireless messages by the successive shocks of electrified ether waves. Light according to Sir Oliver Lodge is an electro-magnetic disturbance of the ether.

By invitation one of our local business men appeared before the commission appointed last year by Gov. Draper for the purpose of investigating the cause of the increase of criminals, epidemics, mental defectives, etc., and placed before them the results of his investigation and research.

He claims that many nervous disorders are the result of disturbance in the visual centers of the brain by reason of the eyes not working in harmony and as in wireless messages the receiving instruments must be in tune with the sending apparatus, so must the eyes be in harmony of movement or in tune with the action of light. A displacement of an eye by reason of deficient muscular action throws both eyes out of alignment and as the brain receives the impressions from each eye and fuses the two into one image a lack of harmony results in a tax on the brain that must result in more or less mental and functional disturbance.

The facts presented and the evidence of the success of the experiments made lead to the hope that a solution of the problem that has baffled the medical profession as to the cause of many nervous disorders such as insanity, epilepsy, dipsomania, etc., is close at hand and lies in the direction of a better knowledge of the application and action of electrical light waves on the nervous system.

The increase of nervous disorders is thus probably due to the increased use of the eyes in reading and close work and the increased illumination by gas and electric light.

Medium.

BERNHARDT PLAY

Barred by Philadelphia
Police

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 1.—As a result of a protest by clergymen and others, the police department yesterday afternoon issued an order prohibiting the production in this city by Sarah Bernhardt of the religious play "La Samaritaine."

There has been agitation of the subject for some days, and Miss Bernhardt, who is filling a week's engagement here, had announced the play for a special matinee today.

MAPLES DEFEATED

BARTLETT SCHOOL TEAM GARNIED OFF HONORS

The Maples were defeated last night in a game of basketball by the Bartlett school team. The game was an exciting one, and the score was 13 to 2. The lineup:

Bartlett Maples
Flynn rf. Qualley
Lambert lf. J. Shugars
Mochrie c. Rogers
Peterson b. Shugars
Leavitt lb. W. Hayes
Baskots—Peters, 2; Mochrie, Flynn, Lambert, Leavitt and Rogers. Referee—C. Flynn.

MAPLES BRING DESPAIR

TAKE COURAGE! INTERNAL TREATMENT WILL CURE

Plies make life unhappy and ruin the best disposition. Most sufferers have been bitterly disappointed by many failures to find a cure. A medicine in tablet form, taken internally, that avoids the unpleasant features of ointments suppositories and operations, and cures thoroughly by removing the inside cause is surely worth trying, especially as Carter & Sherburne, Lowell, Mass., and druggists everywhere guarantee it.

Dr. Leonhardt's Hem-Rold costs \$1.00 for a large box—24 days' treatment. Dr. Leonhardt Co., Station B, Buffalo, N. Y. Write for booklet.

WINTER RESORTS

HOTEL CHELSEA, Atlantic City, N. J.

Occupying an entire block directly on the ocean front, with no obstructions to the view, offers the most splendid hotel excellence in appointments, cuisine and service. 300 luxuriously furnished bed-chambers and suites having private baths (fresh and sea water) attached. Large solarium and music room overlooking the ocean and boardwalk. High class orchestra, billiard, cafe, pool, etc. French chefs. Golf privileges. Auto meets trains. Booklet and terms upon request. Open all year. J. B. Thompson & Co.

Suit and Coat Prices Lower Than You Ever Knew Before

SALE OPENS TOMORROW MORNING

At this time of the year, with every suit department in the city advertising reduced prices, it is well to bear in mind that the lowest advertised prices do not always mean the best bargains.

This department of ours has well earned the reputation of showing the best and most nobby styles in women's wear and the most reasonable prices on the street this past season.

Now at this Mark-down Sale which we advertise today, these same nobby suits and coats that have been winners all the season through, are

Reduced to About Half the Regular Prices

An announcement like this should bring every woman who is looking for the very best values that money can buy, to our Coat and Suit Department

THURSDAY, FRIDAY AND SATURDAY

EXCLUSIVE MODELS—Only One of a Kind—Half Price and Less

1 Fine Copenhagen Broadcloth Suit. Former price \$59. Now	\$35.00
1 Black Velvet Coat—Size 36. Former price \$37.50. Now	\$19.50
1 Violette Messaline Costume. Former price \$45.00. Now marked	\$19.75

Broadcloth Evening Capes.....Now Half Price

The Bon Marché

FURS

Separate Scarfs and Muffs of strictly high grade furs, marked at prices lower than you ever knew reliable furs to be offered at before. Even at these reduced prices our guarantee goes with every piece.

Persian Paw Throw Scarf. Formerly \$9.00. Now marked

\$4.98

Squirrel Tie Scarf. Formerly \$7.50. Now marked.....\$1.50

Squirrel Throw Scarf. Formerly \$9.75. Now marked.....\$4.98

Japanese Mink Throw Scarf. Formerly \$13.50. Now marked

\$5.98

Genuine Beaver Throw Scarf. Formerly \$6.00. Now marked

\$1.49

Genuine Beaver Throw Scarf. Formerly \$5.00. Now marked

\$3.98

Eastern Mink Scarf. Formerly \$32.50. Now marked.....\$14.98

Lynx and Black Wolf Long Scarfs. Formerly \$16.50 and \$10.50. Now marked.....\$5.98

Natural Pony Pillow Muff. Formerly \$30.00. Now marked

\$17.98

Blue or Gray Wolf Pillow Muffs

Blue or Gray Wolf Pillow Muffs. Formerly \$18.50. Now marked

\$7.50

Black Pointed Fox Sets. Formerly \$15.00. Now marked \$25.00

Slip-On Raincoats—Grays and black—rubber outside. Only one to a customer. Formerly \$5.00. Now

\$1.98

Long Kimonos—Of flannelette, light and dark colors. Persian patterns, in small figures. Formerly \$1.00. Now marked 59c

Elderdown Dressing Sacques—All wool, in sizes 34, 36 and 38, several styles, in pink, cardinal, gray, light blue and lavender; satin and braid trimmed. A few slightly soiled. Formerly priced \$1.50 to \$3.00. Now marked.....69c

Blanket Robes—Full length, high at neck, with wide collar, cord and tassel; tan and gray. Formerly \$1.50. Now marked.....99c

Kimono of Swansdown—Extra length, with fitted back and belt. Small figured Persians in all colors. Formerly \$1 and \$1.25. Now marked.....49c

Flannelette Dressing Sacques—Fitted back, with belt of good quality, in Persian patterns, light blue, pink, red and lavender. Formerly 50c. No marked.....29c

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Blanket Robes—

THE LOWELL SUN

JOHN H. HARRINGTON, Proprietor

SUN BUILDING, MERRIMACK SQUARE, LOWELL, MASS.

Member of the Associated Press

THREE DOLLARS PER YEAR. TWENTY-FIVE CENTS PER MONTH

The sworn daily average circulation of The Lowell Sun for the year 1910 was

15,976

Sworn to by John H. Harrington, proprietor, Martin H. Reidy, business manager, and Alfred Pilote, pressman, of The Sun, before me, January 2, 1911. J. JOSEPH HENNESSY, Notary Public.

FIREMEN TO KEEP OUT OF POLITICS

Fire Commissioner Daly of Boston has issued an order prohibiting firemen from taking any part in politics. It is a good idea to prevent firemen and policemen mixing in political fights, because when they are doing so, they are neglecting their duties. The principle of the civil service law operates to make men secure in positions and they do not deserve security, if they go outside to dabble in political conflicts.

FOR THE CITY LIBRARY

City Librarian Chase is anxious that the appropriations committee should deal leniently with the estimates for the library. Every citizen, we believe, has the same feeling in regard to the library. In order to keep the institution up to the high standard which it should always hold, a liberal appropriation is necessary, and we believe, that the amount asked by the trustees is not at all extravagant.

GOVERNOR FOSS AND THE GREATER BOSTON

Governor Foss has come out strongly in favor of a Greater Boston to include all the cities and towns within ten miles of the state house. That would, indeed, form a great city, and were the federation effected, Boston would then take her place as one of the greatest cities in the world in point of population as well as in other features. It would seem to be the inevitable destiny of Boston to gather in the surrounding cities and towns that are identified with her industrial and commercial life. It would be a benefit to the cities and towns to be taken in as well as to Boston proper, and it is to be hoped that the change will be effected in the near future.

FOR A REAL UNION SHOP

The shoe workers of Lynn have decided to start a shoe shop of their own. That is a step in the right direction and one that should lead to a better understanding between employer and employee. If the operatives could be given a financial interest in all the shops, they might adopt a different policy. The claim has been made that the manufacturers do not share the profits as they should with their employees. The latter can find just what the profits are, by starting a shop of their own. Let us hope that this new shop will at least settle some of the controversies that have been waged between employer and employee in the city of Lynn, and that it will bring rich returns to the investors.

TO UNITE THE UNION STATIONS

The joint board of metropolitan improvements in Boston has recommended a wide street between the two terminal stations with a tunnel underneath. That would be a unique feature and one which is much needed. At the present time the path between the North and South stations is perplexing to strangers. The proposed improvement will be very expensive, it is true, but it would ultimately be worth all it would cost in the great facility it would offer for rapid transit between the two stations and the spacious thoroughfare ample not only for carriages but for all the pedestrians likely to use it at any one time.

THE LATE GEORGE W. FIFIELD

In the death of Hon. George W. Fifield this city loses one of its most prominent citizens, a successful business man and manufacturer, whose reputation was known throughout the state. He had served as mayor for two years, showing marked ability for directing the city departments, on economic lines. But his work was done at all times without any ostentatious display. He was a man of great modesty, and although a good conversationalist, he seldom attempted to make a speech. When he did his remarks were brief, concise and to the point. Mr. Fifield will be missed not only by his close friends, but by a number of men to whom he gave steady employment in his business.

MUNICIPAL LIGHTING FOR SCHOOLS

The city of Boston will probably make the experiment of lighting its own schoolhouses. The school buildings are so widely scattered that to connect them all with a central system would require a great deal of line work. The city, of course, has control of the streets and may not mind this feature of the problem; but whether they can produce electricity at a cheaper rate than it can be purchased is another matter that will require considerable experimentation. As a rule, the municipal lighting plants wherever tried in this part of the country have not proved successful, but perhaps Boston can do things that other cities cannot do, and if she undertakes the experiment the other cities of the state will watch its progress with considerable interest.

SPINAL CURVATURE IN SCHOOL CHILDREN

It would seem that some sensational medical inspector is getting in his work in the city of Boston, as it is announced that from ten to twenty per cent of the school children need treatment for spinal curvature, which would mean that ten thousand children in Boston are suffering from this deformity. The curves are grouped into "weak backs," "curved backs" and "twisted backs." The first two are said to be easily curable by proper treatment, but the third requires special attention for considerable time. If such defects are common to school children it is well, of course, that they should be pointed out, but it is very strange that if so numerous in Boston they were not noticed before. It is stated that the percentage of curves of the spine increase with each year of the school life and that the main causes are malnutrition, faulty hygienic conditions in the homes and clothing, which favors the curved attitude of the body. These matters would naturally suggest a school of gymnastics, by which the body might be kept straight and the spine strengthened. It is also induced by keeping children bent over desks for too long a period, a mistake that is frequently made where the time table of schools encourages very long lessons, during one-half of which the children fall into a state of drowsiness in which they can learn nothing and might as well be at home.

IS SELF SUPPORTING

Cemetery Department on a Sound Footing

Trustees in Annual Report Show Increase of Revenues and Ask That New Land be Purchased for Burial Grounds

The cemetery trustees and Superintendent of Cemeteries Robert J. Gilmore, have submitted to the city council their annual reports as follows:

To the Mayor and City Council:

The trustees of public burial grounds respectfully submit their annual report.

The revenues for the current year show a substantial increase. They are \$10,146.93. They were, 1909, \$6615.90; 1908, \$8510.60.

The cemeteries are now entirely self-supporting.

The land owned by the city and available for burial grounds will be sufficient for not more than 35 years, if the present death rate and the growth of the city be relied upon for estimates.

Westlawn must furnish the necessary ground. The frontage of Westlawn on the Boston road is insufficient. Additional frontage can now be acquired to advantage. Improvements should be planned for a considerable future.

The trustees join the superintendent in recommending that other property adjoining Westlawn be at once acquired.

The entire cost can be borne by the department, and other improvements contained.

They recommend an ordinance allowing the "cemeteries" its revenues.

The salary of the superintendent has been increased from \$1200 to \$1300 per year; the bookkeeper, from \$12 per week; the regular men, from \$1.75 to \$2 a day. The trustees believe that the efficiency shown calls for the increase in pay. The employees of the cemetery are a trained force, and the results obtained on the ground and in the office justify advances made.

During the past year no complaints have reached the trustees from lot owners.

The care of lots for hire, formerly conducted by several parties, on a considerable scale, in the Edson ceme-

MOST COMMON SKIN DISEASE

A great medical authority says that eczema is the most important, most annoying and most common of all skin troubles; that one-third of all skin diseases are eczema in some form, and that proper treatment will always relieve and cure it. Sometimes it is called salt, rheum, moist, tetter, and various other names. The best known treatment is to first stop the itching, and then proceed to heal up the sores. That is exactly what Caduon, the new remedy does, and it acts so quickly that the relief is felt as soon as it is applied. Try a 10-cent box, and if your trouble is eczema, Caduon will help you immediately. It is also good for redness, pimples, blotches, rash, sore skin, roughness, chafings, acne, sores, ulcers, eruptions, rashes, tetter, itch, herpes, psoriasis, ringworm, etc.

RHODE ISLAND COAL

\$7.00 a Ton

Burns as long and freely as Pennsylvania coals and saves you \$1.00 on every ton. See it burning at A. E. O'Heir & Co.'s Store, 16 Merrimack Street.

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Rheumatism
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WILL CURE YOU

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Estimate on all kinds of jobs, large or small, at 47 Andover street.

At All Up-to-Date Drug Stores

THIRTY-FIVE CENTS

Steam Clams, 20c; Fried Oysters and French Fries, 25c; Fried Clams and French Fries, 25c. Call and see us.

LOWELL INN

Best place on Central Street

ST. THOMAS' SALVE

—FOR—

Piles, Old Sores and Skin Diseases

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Spasmodic Cough, 25c; Skin Diseases, 25c; Skin Diseases, 25c.

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BIG SUIT ENTERED

PRESIDENT SULLIVAN

Against the Executors of Harriman and Post

TRENTON, N. J. Feb. 1.—Suit was instituted in the court of chancery here yesterday against the executors and trustees of Henry O. Havemeyer and James H. Post, to compel the surrender of \$10,000,000 of common stock of the National Sugar Refining company of New Jersey, or the payment for the same at its face value with interest from 1909.

In case the stock is not paid for the suit seeks the return of \$2,500,000, which has been paid out on the stock in dividends. The action was brought by Nathaniel Tooker and others, preferred stockholders of the National Sugar Refining company. The bill sets out that in 1900 James H. Post obtained options on the stock of three companies, namely, the New York Sugar Refining company, the National Sugar Refining company, and the Molson sugar Refining company, that Post purchased 10,000 shares of the National Sugar Refining company, 10,000 of the Abenhausen company, and 6000 shares of the New York company. This stock he turned over to the National Sugar Refining company of New Jersey, and was paid thereon \$18,250,000, made up of \$10,000,000 of the common stock and \$8,250,000 of the preferred stock of the National Sugar Refining company of New Jersey.

It is claimed that this preferred stock was distributed to the persons from whom he purchased the stock of the absorbed companies, and it is claimed that this represented the full value of the stock acquired.

The \$10,000,000 of common stock, it is charged, was given to Post as a gratuity, and it is further charged that in the transaction he was acting as the agent of Henry O. Havemeyer and that immediately upon securing the certificates of this common stock he signed the same in blank and turned it over to Havemeyer. It is claimed also that a knowledge that this common stock was a gratuity was only recently learned by Tooker and his fellow complainants.

At a meeting of the National Sugar Refining company of New Jersey, which was to have been held on Jan. 11, the Havemeyer executors served notice on Post as to whom they wished him to vote for directors. Post refused to vote at all and the meeting was adjourned until March. Subsequently the Havemeyer executors appeared before the transfer agent of the company with the certificates in question and sought to have new certificates issued. The bill, besides asking for the return of the stock or the payment of the same, prays in the meanwhile to have the transferring of the stock enjoined.

A STATEMENT

ISSUED ON BEHALF OF AMERICAN SUGAR REFINING CO.

NEW YORK, Feb. 1.—There was issued in New York last night a statement

ment on behalf of the American Sugar Refining company describing the suit filed at Trenton yesterday as another step in "radical house cleaning by the new element in the company."

While the suit has been entered in the name of certain stockholders of the National Sugar Refining company, the American Sugar Refining company is the instigator. Its reasons for taking such action are set forth in a statement in part as follows:

"It may be recalled that some weeks ago, Horace Havemeyer was retired from the board of directors of the American Sugar Refining company, and that this ended the last Havemeyer interest in that organization. Almost immediately thereafter Mr. Havemeyer made formal application to have the whole common stock transferred to the heirs of H. O. Havemeyer. This was followed by a demand for representation on the board of directors of the National company."

The statement describes how H. O. Havemeyer is alleged to have obtained control of the stock in question, and continues:

"Curiously enough, these facts were unknown to the officers of the American company until the filing of the action against that concern some months ago. The investigation of one of Mr. Wickerham's assistants laid bare the transaction, and as soon as the necessary papers could be prepared the action was begun. On Jan. 30 the American Sugar Refining company served formal notice upon James H. Post, president of the National company, warning him that any attempt to transfer the common stock to the Havemeyer heirs would be at his own risk and hazard, and citing that the original issue had been made illegal. Should the action in this case be upheld it will wipe out the last Havemeyer interest in any of the big sugar organizations."

"If the Havemeyer issue can be cancelled it will release for sale ten millions of common stock which immediately become an asset of the National Sugar Refining company, and this is to all intents the same as if a dividend to that amount had been declared, increasing by 100 per cent the value of the present holdings of which the American Sugar Refining company is a quarter owner."

TAFT'S LICENSES HELD UP

RICHMOND, Va., Feb. 1.—Application on behalf of President Taft for four automobile licenses and four licenses for chauffeurs is being held up here pending the arrival of the privilege tax demanded by the law, which amounts in all to \$60.

Private Secretary Norton has been informed of the situation.

If you want help at home or in your business, try The Sun "Want" column



PRESIDENT P. F. SULLIVAN,
Of the B. & N. St. Ry.

Favors Consolidation of B. & N. and Old Colony Roads

BOSTON, Feb. 1.—The legislative committee on street railways, Rep. Sanborn of Lawrence presiding, gave a hearing yesterday on the petition for the consolidation of the Boston & Northern and the Old Colony Street Railway companies. Bentley W. Warren appeared for the petitioning corporations and first introduced President P. F. Sullivan.

Mr. Sullivan stated that the consolidation would eliminate a great deal of unnecessary and expensive duplication of work and that the public would be better served.

Harvey H. Pratt, representing a client who claims to own property at Quincy point, the title of which is before the courts, for adjudication, objected to the bill, contending that its passage might permit the Boston & Northern to issue a mortgage on property which it does not as a matter of fact own.

There was no other opposition and the hearing was closed.

The committee on railroads heard a large delegation of trainmen on the bill relative to the employment of locomotives.

The petitioners, however, refused to accept the amendment.

Engineers and conductors by railroads, Rep. Sanborn of Lawrence said the measure is merely to insure safety to all concerned.

H. H. Wilson of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, H. T. Drew of the Order of Railroad Conductors, E. G. Martin of the Brotherhood of Railroad Firemen, C. F. Ames of the Brotherhood of Railroad Brakemen, Chester A. Morrill of the same organization, C. W. Morgan, O. W. Clapp, T. E. Ward and George F. Lester, members of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, spoke in favor of the bill, as did John Weaver Sherman, representing the state branch of the American Federation of Labor.

The bill was opposed by Woodward Hudson, counsel for the Boston & Albany, who contended that that bill makes no provision for strikes, and added that he would favor the bill if this amendment would be accepted by the petitioners. The same position was held by Counsel Coolidge of the Boston & Maine.

The petitioners, however, refused to accept the amendment.

The moving pictures are of large variety and all new.

—Next Sunday at all the concerts, there will appear four well known young Lowell singers, known as the Paragon Four, who are going into professional vaudeville. They are Robert M. Lindsay, James Lyons, Andrew Doyle and Alfred Lindsay. Their lists of friends will be pleased to know that among their first professional engagements is that at this popular local playhouse.

Coming attractions include Gus Williams, who everybody knows; George Primrose, the old time and ever famous minstrel; the Bronco Busters, a wild west company with five horses and seven people; the Boys in Blue, with a company of 16, and other big acts.

A continuous performance is presented daily from 1 until 10:30 o'clock.

The Academy of Music

A show that is well worth the money is what is given at this popular theater for the first half of the week. James Morrison & Co. appear in the protein sketch, "The Verdict." This little interesting act and tells of the criminal working in the Barber murder case. Mr. Morrison appears in six different character changes and each one is performed with surprising accuracy. McFarley is a pleasing female impersonator and sings several catchy songs. The act that appeals to old and young alike is Kessely's matinees, and these clever little matinees perform many little stunts that are out of the ordinary run of matinees.

Tonight is amateur night.

The Colonial Theatre

Tonight will be the last chance to see the "Aviator Girl" at the Colonial theatre for she closes her engagement there with tonight's performance.

This act of a young lady sailing over the heads of the audience without any visible means of support is as mystifying as it is entertaining.

The other acts that close their engagement tonight are Crawford & Patterson, a clever sister act in singing, dancing, and piano playing. The Amlots, contortionists; acrobats and wire artists; and John F. Heaney, the Irish alderman, in a budget of songs and stories.

The Whitehead Lectures

Rev. John Whitehead, A. M., Th. B.

of Boston, Mass., will deliver a free lecture on Noah's Flood in Middlesex hall, Thursday evening. Mr. Whitehead will show the discoveries of modern science bearing on the question, Was the Flood Biblical? He will also speak of the ancient fables of the flood, and explain their symbolic meaning and the spiritual meaning of the biblical story. When rightly understood there is no conflict between science and Genesis.

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Say "Telegram" to the operator and you will be connected with a Western Union office from which your message will be sent by telegraph and charged in your monthly account.

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HORNE COAL CO.

J. L. CHALIFOUX
49 to 59 CENTRAL ST.

Specials for Thursday

AMMONIA and BLUING

Large bottle of household ammonia or bluing. A bargain. Regular price 10c and 15c. 5c Thursday only at

LADIES' KIMONAS

Flannelette kimonas, gray or white, collar and belt, long waist. Regular price 50c. 25c Thursday only at

CHILDREN'S DRESSES

Odd sizes in plain gingham or plaids. Regular price \$1.00. Thursday only at

Children's Sleeping Garments

Flannelette in pink or blue and white stripe, belt attached. Regular price 50c. 24c Thursday only at

CONCERT AND BALL

Annual Event Conducted by Lowell Chauffeurs' Association

Weber will present at the Opera House soon.

At THE OLD CROSS ROADS

"At the Old Cross Roads," at popular prices, matinees 10c, 25c and 35c,

nights, 10c, 25c, 35c and 50c, for next

Thursday, Friday and Saturday, Feb.

2, 3, and 4; matinees Friday and Sat-

day, 10c, 25c and 35c, is the attraction announced for the Opera House.

In "At the Old Cross Roads," the author conceived an interesting drama of life in the south before the Civil war, and the characters have been drawn with a master hand. The company is said to be a splendid one and will be headed by the well known leading man, James L. Edwards, playing the part of the Mississippi river gambler. Others in the cast are Mary Downs, Vera Walton, Florence Coker, Julia Bennett, a bright and clever little soprano and several others of equal talent.

HATHAWAY THEATRE

Severin DeDay will be seen in Rita Johnson Young's powerful comedy drama of college life, "Brown at Harvard," at this popular little playhouse, Saturday, Feb. 2, and west of Feb. 6, supported by the Donald Meek Stock Co. It is to be doubted whether

the play will be a success, which characterized last year's event. The attendance numbered about 400 and all had a pleasant time.

The hall was handsomely decorated for the occasion. A large painting of an automobile with an American flag for a background was placed in the rear of the stage and surrounding it were numerous streamers of colored bunting. Pink and white were the prevailing colors used in the decorations, with an intermingling of greenery and pine flowers. Numerous potted plants and small evergreen trees almost cut off the view of Libbard's orchestra, while small pyramid-like clusters of pine and white bunting circled the lower part of the stage.

From the centre chandelier was sus-

Mrs. S. P. Swan; Mr. Joseph Halloran and Miss Alma Johnson; Mr. Martin Halloran and Miss Bertha Halloran; Mr. and Mrs. Thomas L. Williams; Mr. John Deavitt and Miss Anna Ault; Mr. Herbert L. Foster and Miss Ruth Lovering; Mr. Frank Whitford and Miss Pierce; Mr. Charles Cote and Miss Jennie Langlois; Mr. H. Sweet and Miss Ruth Sweet; Mr. St. Denis and Miss Mae Moynan; Mr. Arthur Bourke and Miss Adelinde Dayotie; Mr. and Mrs. D. A. MacKenzie; Mr. John J. Kelley and Miss Julia E. Burke.

Dancing was enjoyed till a late hour. Souvenir books were distributed at the door and at intermission ices were served.

The officers of the evening were:

General manager, Alfred B. Hovey; assistant general manager, John Kelley; door director, Alfred B. Hovey; assistant floor director, Thos. Grady; treasurer, Harry Pitts; secretary, Charles Anderson; chief aids, Andrew Monahan, Thomas Glynn.

Alts.—Edward Gookin, Charles Anderson, Henry Hodgson, Martin Halloran, George Jessop, Arthur Gervais, Oscar Hodgson, Herbert Elliott, Joseph Halloran, Thomas Drown, Richard Hartley, Bruno Fenollosa, Frank Rousseau, Joseph Gary, Frank Carlson.

Reception committee, John Kelly, Frank Rousseau, Henry Elliott, Herbert Foster, Arthur Burke, Andrew Monahan, George Jessop, Thomas Wilson, Martin Halloran, Harry Pitts, Alfred B. Hovey and Arthur Layton.

Music committee—A. Monahan, H. Pitts and A. B. Hovey.

Box office—John Rutledge.

Hall Committee—T. Williston, G. Jessop, M. Halloran, G. Marchand and R. Hartley.

Printing committee—H. Sweet, F. Tinker, A. Gervais, J. Kelly, T. Glynn.

Checking committee—T. Droney, F. Carlson, S. Swanson.

Police committee—J. Halloran, J. Rutledge, J. Garry, and C. Cote.

Catering committee—C. Monahan, A. Layton and B. Fenollosa.

Decorative committee—C. Hutchins, O. Hodson and T. Grady.

Hathaway Ushers at Associate tonight.

BURNED TO DEATH

MAN PERISHED IN FIRE IN NEW BRITAIN

NEW BRITAIN, Conn., Feb. 1.—Michael Glynn, aged 35 years, lost his life in a fire last night which caused damage to the local New York, New Haven & Hartford railroad station, estimated at about \$10,000.

The evening program formally opened at 8 o'clock with the following numbers:

March, "Military"; Chadwick.

Overture, "Medley 1911"; Shapiro Solo for Cornet.

"The Song of My Heart"; Catlin.

Mr. Bert F. Tinker.

Selection, "Southern Melodies"; Lampe.

At 9:15 o'clock the grand march was started and was headed by Mr. and Mrs. Alfred B. Hovey. The following also took place in the march:

Mr. Thomas Grady and Miss Anna Pearson; Mr. Thomas Glynn and Miss Pearl Brady; Mr. and Mrs. Charles Anderson; Mr. John Kelley and Miss May Martin; Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Gervais; Mr. Andrew Monahan and Miss Irene Christian; Mr. Harry Pitts and Miss Ella McDougal; Mr. and

GARDNER-KLAUS

Big Bout in Boston Last Night Was Called a Draw

BOSTON, Feb. 1.—Jimmy Gardner of Lowell and Frank Klaus of Pittsburgh could do no better than get a draw after milling for 12 rounds at the Armory A. last night. The decision, as usual, caused a wide difference of opinion among the fans as to who had the better of the contest.

In view of the way Gardner handled Klaus in their previous meeting at the club the Lowell man was a big favorite, but Klaus gave the Gardner admirers a bad shock in the opening round. After Gardner had hooked a hard left into the wind he started to get away in a careless manner. Klaus was quick to see the opening and he sent a hard right to the jaw that forced Gardner to a sitting position on the mat. While the Lowell boxer was on his feet again in a few seconds the punch evidently took much of the speed out of him.

Klaus Puzzled at Times

Gardner, as usual, did his greatest execution with the left and at times he had Klaus badly puzzled by it. In nearly every round he planted the left on Klaus' nose and mouth many times and by some clever blocking and footwork avoided many of the wicked counters that Klaus let fly at the jaw and face. Gardner also displayed cleverness in using his right. In most of the rounds he crossed it to the jaw, and at close range uppercut with it in good style.

At times Gardner did some rapid work with both hands and in the fourth round he staggered Klaus with a series of fast rights and lefts on the face and jaw. He also made Klaus do considerable missing, but the latter was always boring in, trying with both hands for the body, face and jaw. Gardner blocked or turned himself so at times that some of the punches aimed for the wind landed on his hips.

The Lowell boxer was not lucky enough to get away from all Klaus punches, for the Pittsburgh man caught him some stiff rights and lefts on the face, jaw and wind.

The opening round could easily be credited to Klaus, though Gardner started off us if he were going to make it another one-sided affair, but after the Pittsburgher put him down Klaus did enough work to give him the honors in the round.

In the next four rounds, Gardner while not displaying the same work he had shown in their other bouts, outscored Klaus by a good margin. Klaus kept forcing Gardner so hard that the latter had to make use of all the knowledge he had of the game to escape hard wallop.

Varied Style of Attack

The Lowell boxer was continually varying his style of attack. First he would keep shooting out the left straight to the nose or mouth. Other times he would hook the left to the jaw and follow with the right to the jaw or face. He did well in his blocking but some of Klaus' blows managed to land. Quite often he would uppercut with the right or hook it into the wind or the ribs.

The opening round could easily be credited to Klaus, though Gardner started off us if he were going to make it another one-sided affair, but after the Pittsburgher put him down Klaus did enough work to give him the honors in the round.

about the ring, and though Gardner would pepper him with the left and right, still he managed to get in some solid blows with both hands on Gardner's face, jaw and body.

In the last two rounds Gardner again showed his old form, and in the 11th his left was continually landing on Klaus' face and often in the wind, while the right frequently banged against Klaus' jaw and face.

In the last round Gardner changed his style of countering. He met most of Klaus' rushes with left hooks on the wind and often followed with the right on the face or jaw.

The referee declared the bout a draw.

The preliminary between Young McDonough of Manchester and Peck LeFavour of Brockton was about one of the hottest seen at the club for a long time. McDonough earned the award, and he got it.

Kid Thomas of Lawrence won the decision over Hopper Denis of Charlton in their six-round bout.

Young Kenney of Woburn was declared the winner over Jim Powers of South Boston in their six-round bout.

The program for next Tuesday night's meeting includes a 12-round bout between Pat Moore and Matty Baldwin, six-round bouts between Johnny Galant and Joe White, Heywood Briggs and Joe Brown, J. C. Cote of Greenfield and Young Kenny.

LEFT ARM HURT

CLEVELAND, Feb. 1.—The fight between Abe Attell, featherweight champion, and Tommy Kilbane here Monday night, in which Attell broke his right shoulder, was declared no contest by Referee Will McKay yesterday.

The injury to the champion proved more serious yesterday, when it was learned that his left arm also was injured, the tendons being sprained and bruised. In spite of his almost helpless condition, Attell insisted on leaving last night for New York, where he will put himself under the care of a specialist.

Cleveland doctors who treated the fighter are confident that a couple of months will completely restore him and Attell himself is equally optimistic. He asserts that on two former occasions when he suffered from a broken hand and a broken nose respectively, a couple of weeks were sufficient for the bones to knit.

MONTE ATTELL WHIPPED

BALTIMORE, Feb. 1.—Monte Attell last night received the worst beating of his ring career with the exception of the time that Frankie Conley knocked him out. Young Britt was the boy who did the business. The contest went 15 rounds before the Eureka A. C.

Britt outfought, outgeneraled, and practically beat his more experienced opponent into submission. His showing was a surprise even to his most ardent admirers. He was the aggressor from start to finish, and on more than one occasion had Attell hanging on to escape punishment.

KNOCKS OUT REYNOLDS

NEW YORK, Feb. 1.—Frank Moran, a Pittsburgh heavyweight, knocked out Jack Reynolds of Brooklyn in the 4th round of a bout at Brown's gymnasium here last night.

to establish beyond doubt the falsity of the accusations. The king, he continued, was not at Malta in 1399. He was never there after 1388 until some years after his marriage to Queen Mary. The attorney said that Admiral Seymour would be called as a witness, and it would be shown that neither his daughter, Mrs. Napier, the wife of a naval officer, and to whom it was alleged the king had been married, nor his sister, who is dead, ever went to Malta before 1393, after the king had married Princess Mary of Tech.

Sir Rufus concluded by stating that the suit against Mylius had not been

Opposing this, the king's army of counsel was no one but the defendant himself, who elected to conduct his own defense. It is understood that he asked that King George be subpoenaed as a witness, but this was not permitted, as the summoning of his majesty to the witness box would be unconstitutional.

After the formalities of opening the proceedings were concluded, Mylius began his case by demanding the return of his private letters, which he asserted had been seized in gross violation of his legal rights. He then said:

"I wish to see whether the king is present. I demand his presence, because every accused person has the right to be confronted by his accuser; and, secondly, because in a libel action the prosecutor must be in court in order that the defendant may see him; and, thirdly, because there is no proof that the prosecutor is at present alive."

Chief Justice Alverstone replied:

"That has already been the subject of an application before me and you know perfectly well that the king cannot be here."

Sir Rufus then opened the prosecution. He said that the alleged libel attacked the king's honor and was intended to lower him in the esteem of right-minded citizens. The libel, he said, was of the grossest character and charged his majesty with having contracted a shameful marriage with Malta in 1390 with the daughter of Admiral Sir Michael Seymour, by which there had been an offspring, but his majesty had "outrously abandoned" this lady in order that he might marry the princess. The charge had been repeated three times on Nov. 22 last, in an article entitled "Sanctified Bignay," which said:

"We were offered a spectacle of immodesty in its stately, beastly monstrosity. The king had committed the crime of bigamy with the complicity of the prelates of the Anglican church. He has a superabundance of wives like a teat."

Raising his voice and with a dramatic gesture, the attorney general exclaimed:

"I tell you at once that there is not the faintest vestige of truth in these statements."

After producing letters showing Mylius' connection with Editor James, Sir Rufus said that he regretted the disadvantages which his majesty suffered in not being able, under the constitution, to appear in court and deny these allegations under oath. This was an absolute incapacity which the king could not waive at will. However, the officers of the crown were in a position

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT ENGINEERS AT WORK RAISING HULL OF ILL FATED WARSHIP

MANY LIVES LOST

Continue

paratus and the shrill shrieks of the fire engine sirens added to the confusion. Men and women swarmed out of the buildings, some of them by the escape route, and added to the confusion. Firemen hunted in vain for a blaze. Instead they found the streets dangerously crowded and the sidewalks covered with broken glass while frightened storekeepers guarded their exposed wares.

The shock caused some trouble in the telephone exchanges and when subscribers called up the newspapers and police stations they could not get connection promptly. Even after they did no one knew where the accident had occurred.

The explosion caused as much commotion on the water as on land. New York fireboats and police patrol boats crossed the river to the scene and Jersey Central tugs and other craft hurried to the foot of Henderson street, where what was left of the dynamite, and for a time the cars were taxed to their capacity. A large plate glass window in the Cafe Savarin was blown in and several diners sitting near the front of the cafe narrowly escaped injury. Police reserves were quickly stationed in front of many buildings to preserve order and ward pedestrians from mangled pieces.

The people who witnessed the explosion from windows of once solid buildings fronting on the harbor say they saw an immense black cloud shoot upward to a great height. This cloud reached its height before the crash of the explosion was heard by them. It was most fortunate that no immigrants were being handled at Ellis Island. Three immigrant boats were torn in the half where the immigrants are inspected. Each was at least 30 by 16 feet.

The Jersey City police asked the New York police to send all the available medical assistance possible to Jersey City. The same request was made to police headquarters from the United States Express Co. in Jersey City. It was said that many injured there were waiting assistance. All available police surgeons were ordered dispatched in haste to Jersey City.

RECORDS BROKEN

At the Ice Skating Meet in Boston

BOSTON, Feb. 1.—Two world's records were broken in the first ice skating meet ever held in Boston for the New England championships under the auspices of the International Skating Union at the Boston Arena rink last night. In the 220-yard race Fred J. Robinson of the Toronto Rowing Club of Canada bettered his own mark of 19 1-6 seconds by doing the distance in 18 seconds flat. His previous mark was made at Montreal in 1905, and was the world's record.

The second record to go was for the high jump, the best previous mark being 4 feet 1 inch, William H. Quinn of Harvard, after three trials last night, making 4 feet 3 inches. Edmund Lamy, the amateur champion of America, was not present, having been suspended just previous to the meet by the International union, and his entry was eliminated. The summary:

"I was finishing up my work for the new shift," he said, "I stood on my little framework stand, looking over the harbor. I saw a small powerboat with a red flag pull into pier 6 and anchor there. Men began to run back and forth. They seemed to be carrying dynamite from freight cars that were standing close at hand. These cars bore a sign 'Inflammable' and I knew that that meant they were loaded with explosives. All at once there was a flash of flame. That little boat disappeared in a twinkling. I felt myself flying through the air. I do not know just what happened then precisely. I did not feel any pain or shock; only surprise. The air seemed filled with pieces of flying planks and iron beams. It seems to me I saw men's bodies being thrown in the air. I fell into the water and that is all I know."

A policeman in a launch picked Quinn out of the water as he floated unconscious. He was not seriously hurt, though he had many cuts and he suffered from shock. The hump of the steamer Ingrid, on which he worked, was torn off.

Train schedules on the Jersey Central railroad were interrupted for a short time. Windows all over the station were shattered and passengers subjected to the danger of falling glass. A number of them received injuries more or less serious. Portions of the station facing the water front were badly damaged. A force of men was set at work sweeping up the glass. Ambulances were summoned to take care of the injured, and all doctors in the vicinity were busily engaged in dressing minor cuts.

The second half mile championship, won by Fred J. Robinson, Toronto Rowing Club, Time, 18 seconds (world's record).

High jump exhibition, flying start by William H. Quinn, Harvard. Height 4 feet 3 inches (world's record).

Barrel jumping competition, won by Morris Wood, Long Branch, N. J. Cleared nine barrels.

Half mile professional exhibition race won by Morris Wood, Long Branch, N. J. Time 1 minute 40 2-5 seconds.

Ladies' half mile championship, won by Mrs. Margaret Graham, Springfield. Time, 2 minutes 13 seconds.

580 yards race, New England championship, final heat, won by Lot Roc, Toronto Y. M. C. A. Time, 1 minute 32 2-5 seconds.

One mile race, New England championship, final heat, won by Phil Kearny, St. Nicholas rink, New York. Time, 3 minutes 22 seconds.

Three mile race, New England championship, won by W. E. Gunderson, Illinois A. C. Time, 10 minutes 38 2-5 seconds.

MILLS SUSPEND

In Memory of Late Agent Fairbanks

The funeral of the late William K. Fairbanks, agent of the local plant of the Bigelow Carpet Co., took place at noon today, the services being held in the chapel of Mt. Auburn cemetery in Cambridge. Mr. Fairbanks died at a Brookline hospital and the remains were not brought to this city.

The big plant of the Carpet company shut down at 11:45 this forenoon in memory of the deceased, resuming operations at the regular time this afternoon.

TENEMENT FIRE

WAS STARTED BY A LITTLE KITTEN

BOSTON, Feb. 1.—Thirty families in the vicinity of 47 West Fifth street, South Boston, were driven from their homes into the zero weather last night because a little kitten played with a tassel on a table cloth. The kitten, owned by Mr. and Mrs. Martin Conley, pulled the tablecloth from the table and an oil lamp as well, the lamp exploded and set the house on fire. The damage was about \$800.

Mr. and Mrs. Conley were seated around the table when the lamp exploded. It was the only light in the room but by the aid of the flames, which spread rapidly, they groped their way to the door, the kitten following.

The house is in the midst of a large number of crowded tenements, and when the smoke began to spread Sergeant Dennis Murphy of Station 6 sent a squad of men to warn the tenants to leave. Many did so and were cared for at the police station until the fire was extinguished.

Joseph E. Egan and John F. Egan, of Auburn street, will leave today for Los Angeles, California.



HAVANA, Feb. 1.—All the officers designated by the United States government to be at the raising of the battleship Maine are now in Havana. It is believed here that the attempt may be made to raise the hull before the date that has been announced to obviate the possibility of an enormous crowd at the ceremony. It was at first believed that the Maine could be raised some time this month, but this was later changed, and those in charge of the work said it would not be completed until April. The work has progressed more satisfactorily than the engineers in charge expected, however, although no one outside of the government officials knows just what stage it has reached. From the appearance of the work it would seem as if the cofferdam around the hull is completed and that the pumping is all that remains to be done to expose the wreck. The plan being employed is one devised by the divers who are at work on the wreck.

George, when he was a cadet on the training ship Britannia in 1879. It was possible that she had seen him at court, but, certainly she had never spoken to him until 1898, when the witness was comandeered in chief at Portsmouth and was called by Prince George.

Admiral Seymour was followed in the witness box by his daughter, Mrs. Napier. She testified that she married Captain Napier in 1899 and had never been married previously. She had seen the king when he was cadet on the training ship Britannia in 1879, when she was seven years of age. She had seen him again at Portsmouth in 1893 and also at a garden party in 1903, but not to speak to him. Her first visit to Malta was five months after King George and Queen Mary were married.

The admiral's three sons were also called and all swore that neither of their sisters had been at Malta previous to 1893.

Books of the admiralty were placed in evidence to prove that the prince of Wales had not held an appointment on any ship which went to Malta and they showed that no one by the name of Seymour had been married there between 1880 and 1903. This closed the case for the prosecution.

Mylius did not cross examine any of the witnesses.

LAWRENCE TEAM

Manager Pieper Likes South Boston Colts

The Lawrence Eagle is presenting some mid-winter dope on the team.

The writer gives a short sketch of the local candidates as follows:

First base is the one position that is troubling Manager Pieper just now.

Crandell Looks Good

One of the most prominent candidates is Crandell of New York. The youngster is regarded as one of the best semi-professional players in Gotham. Yates of Cambridge is also a candidate for the position. Yates, like Crandell, never played professional ball.

William Kennedy, captain of the English high school nine of 1910, recently signed a contract and will try for the initial sack.

One position that will be ably taken care of is second base. The candidates for this job are Billy Phoenix of South Boston, Duest of Somerville and Frank Flynn of Quincy. Phoenix looks to be the best of the three men. Billy is a graduate of Commonwealth park, South Boston, and has been in professional ball for the past four years. He played first professional game under Pieper, who was then manager of the Rockville team of Connecticut.

Flynn from South Boston brought to protect the monarchy, but that the protection of the court had been sought for the king as a man, a husband, and a father.

After formal evidence concerning the arrest of Mylius had been introduced, Admiral Seymour stepped briskly to the witness box. He testified that he had had only two daughters. The elder was born in 1871 and married Captain Napier in 1899. The other daughter was born in 1872 and died in 1895. Both remained with him in Malta during the years 1893-95, while he was commander in chief of the Mediterranean squadron. The younger daughter had never married. The king, he said, was at Malta while he and his daughters were there.

The second daughter had never spoken to his majesty and, in fact, had never seen him, except, possibly, at a garden party at Marlborough house after his marriage with Queen Mary.

As to his elder daughter, Sir Michael said that she might have seen Prince

GOVERNOR WILSON IS NATION WIDE

Favors Publicity in All Branches of Politics

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1.—Publicity in the administration of the public business, publicity in party management, publicity in the processes of choosing candidates for public office, publicity in the committee rooms of congress, in fact, publicity in all branches of politics was the "hobby" which Gov. Woodrow Wilson of New Jersey last night told the members of the National Press club of Washington that he most cherished.

It was "hobby night" at the press club, and Dr. William Howard Welch of Johns Hopkins university, Ambassador Bryce of Great Britain, Gov. Wilson, Major-General Wood and secretary of the treasury, Mr. MacVeagh, were allowed to run "ten minute beats" in expounding the subjects which most occupied their daily thoughts. Thomas Nelson Page, master of ceremonies, was introduced by Frederick J. Hatch, vice president of the club, as "The Starter."

In introducing Gov. Wilson, Mr. Page declared that he well knew the governor's hobby was constitutional government, but at present a most important hobby of the people was "conservation and exploitation of timber."

Gov. Wilson based his speech what Ambassador Bryce had said about the establishment of facts before views, declaring that what is most needed in governmental affairs is a knowledge by the people of the country of all the facts.

"The root of all evil in politics," said Gov. Wilson "is private concealment. This is the complaint of the people of the country who do not know the processes of their welfare. The common interest can only be established through the instrumentality of the facts."

"Really what we are after in the field of politics is to drive everything into the field of facts."

"Politics has in recent years been tied to the private arrangement of a board of directors sitting behind closed doors and administering everybody's business as if it were their business. Here is the stock of a company spread throughout the community, bought by you do not know whom, in the stock exchange, changing hands tomorrow to whom you do not know, and a private group of gentlemen sitting behind closed doors administering the business of the scattered and unknown persons as if it was their private business. That is exactly the way in which politics has been conducted in recent years, with this addition, that many of these gentlemen sitting behind

closed doors and administering the business of corporations have also been administering the business of parties. There has been a very close relation, and politics and business it has been impossible to separate without inspection."

"Now, I admit that business and politics are very closely related, because politics is not something separated from our life. It has to handle the vital matters of our business, and because our business is public, our politics must be public."

"There is a very clear reason in my mind, why so few newspapermen have universally influential views. It is because our newspapermen are connected with newspapers that are known not to be disengaged from private interests. If you can once establish the reputation that you are speaking so far as your knowledge and capacity enables you to speak from the viewpoint of the common interest, then your views will be influential and in proportion as they are disinterested, they will be influential."

"That is the reason why my hobby, if I have any, is the hobby of publicity. I cannot imagine anything legitimate that a man is doing that he need be afraid to talk about. I cannot imagine any legitimate part of the management of a party or of the organization of a political movement that cannot be talked about to any body at any time. I cannot imagine any portion of the public business which can be privately and confidentially dealt with. In other words, I cannot imagine any portion of the business with regard to which you can say to one of the partners, 'It is none of your business.'

"That is the whole present purpose of what we call the popular movement. The popular movement in our country is to change the machinery of our government from privacy to publicity. It is to get it out of committee rooms; it is to get at the nominating process by a widespread method called the primary. You can conduct a caucus privately but not a primary—not the present kind of primary. With the old kind you could."

Ambassador Bryce devoted his time to a plea for the establishment of facts before views, in the moulding of public opinion.

Secretary MacVeagh talked about the personality of President Taft, characterizing him as a "statesman rather than a 'politician.'

Major General Wood said the development of the army was the subject which occupied him most.

War on the Illicit Opium Traffic

NEW YORK, Feb. 1.—A nation wide war on the illicit opium traffic is now in progress, and the federal authorities are using every effort to put the ringleaders, most of them Chinese, behind the bars. The capture of Charier Boston (correct name Lou Quong) at 14 Mott street, is considered to be a most important achievement. Boston is believed by the police and the customs authorities to be the leader and brains of a syndicate of Chinese smugglers of opium who have brought large quantities of the drug into this

country and are administering the business of corporations have also been administering the business of parties. There has been a very close relation, and politics and business it has been impossible to separate without inspection."

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